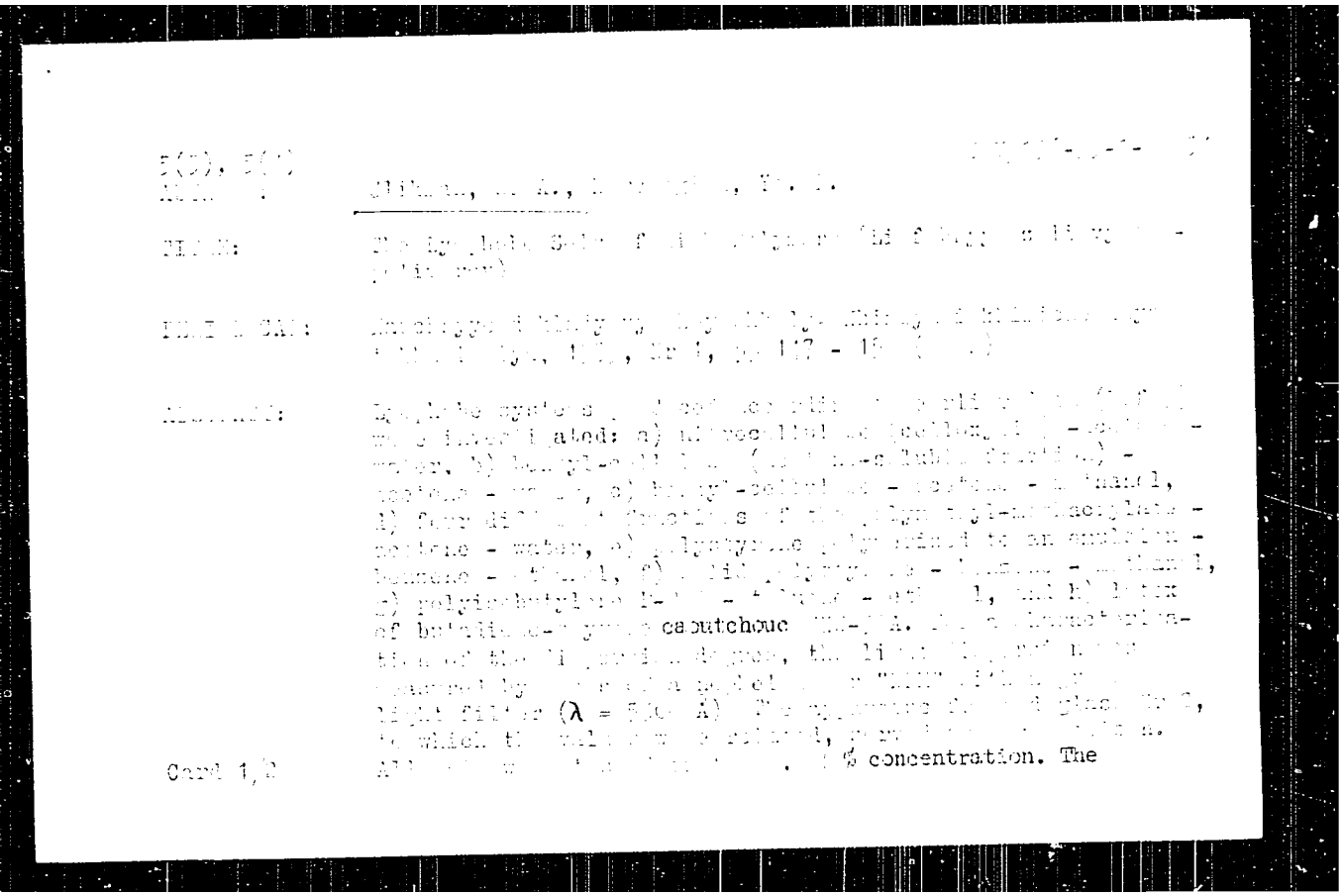
Introduction to the Physical (Cont.) SOV/3404

Card 3/6



S(2), S(3)

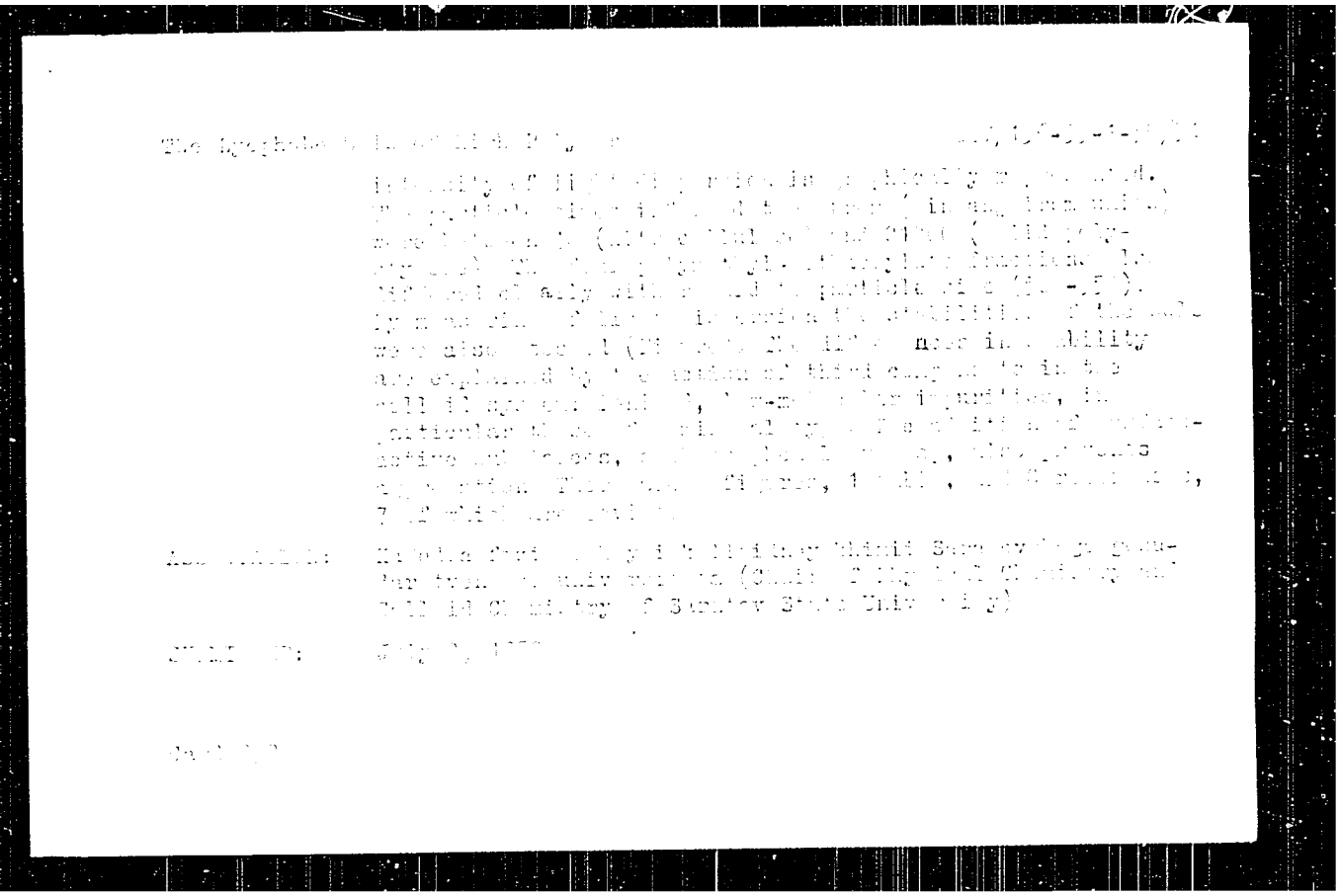
Author: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

PUBLICATION: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible] caoutchouc [illegible] % concentration. The

Card 1/2



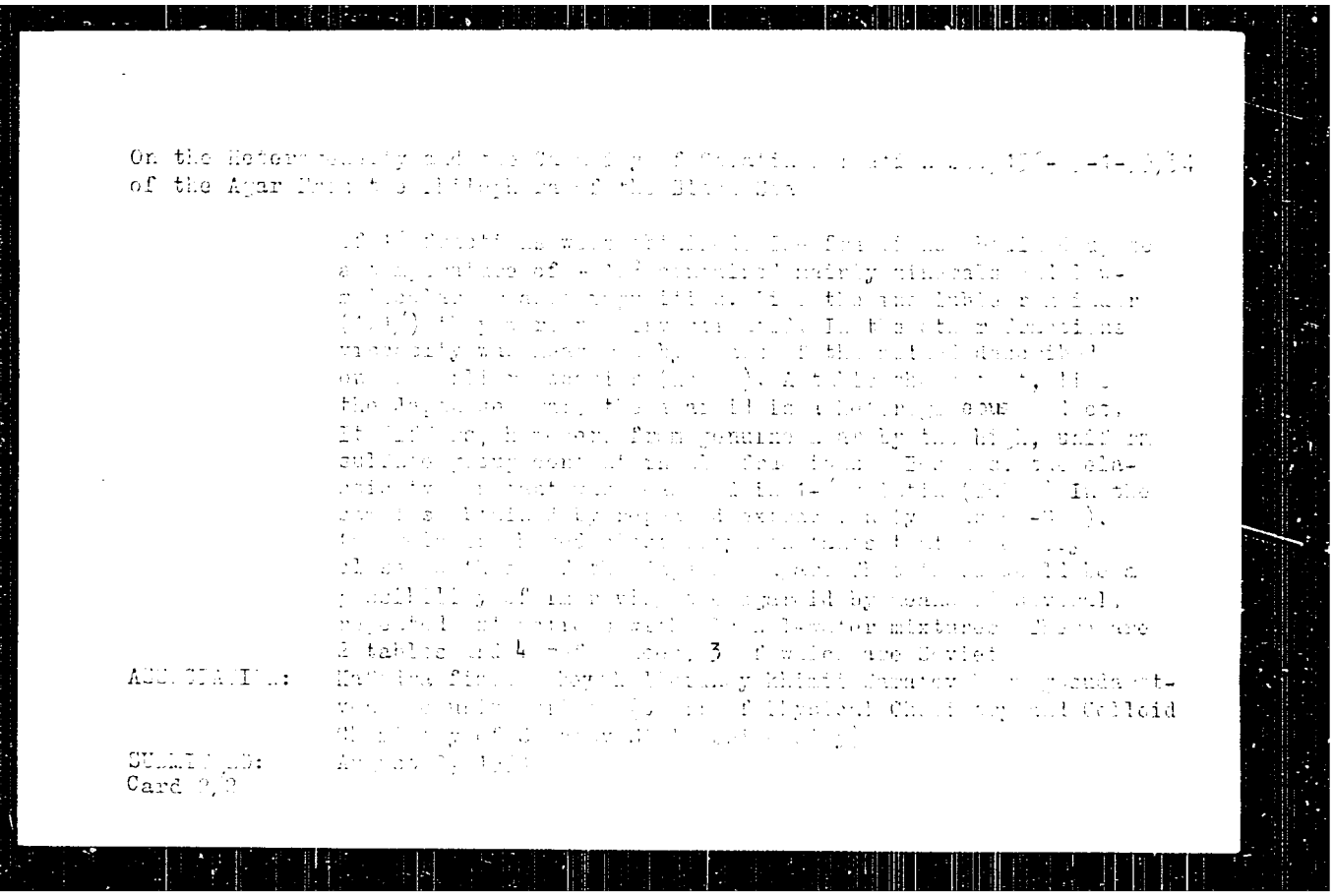
5(2), 15(4)
AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PUBLICATION:

ABSTRACT:

Card 1/2



5(4) SOV/69-21-1-4/21

AUTHORS: Glikman, S.A. and Shubtsova, T.G.

TITLE: Research on the Physical Chemistry of Agar (Issledovaniya v oblasti fiziko-khimii agara) 3. On the Factors Determining the Viscoelastic Properties of Agar Gels. (O faktorakh opredelyayushchikh uprugo-vyazkiye svoystva agarovykh studney).

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Vol XXI, Nr 1, pp 25-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the results of research into the viscoelastic properties of gels of agar fractions obtained by successive extraction under increasing temperatures. All viscoelastic constants of the gels (E_1, E_2, I_k, λ_1 and λ_2) increase parallelly with an increasing intrinsic viscosity, decreasing the SO_4 content, and increasing the Ca/SO_4 ratio. The change in the gel-forming capacity of specimens of equal sulfoester group content, freed of metal cations by electrodialysis, corresponds to the changes in intrinsic

Card 1/2

SOV/33-22-1-4/21

Research on the Physical Chemistry of Agar. 5. On the Factors Determining the Viscoelastic Properties of Agar Gels.

viscosity. The main factor determining the viscoelastic properties of gel is the degree of polymerization of the polyelectrolyte. The presence of an ionizing sulfo-ester group leads to a loosening of the intermolecular bonds. The calcium ions aid in the formation of bridge links. The following scientists are mentioned by the authors: P.N.Pavlov, M.A. Engel'shteyn, V.P.Bryuner, L.V.Veronyan, S.Ya. Veyl-er, P.A. Rebinder, S.Ya.Shal't, V.L. Markovich, O.G.Tefremova, and Ye.Ye.Segalova. There are 2 tables, 3 graphs and 17 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 9 unidentified.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo (The Saratov State University imeni N.G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957
Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/003/017/019
A166/A129

AUTHORS: Korchagina, Ye. P., Glikman, S. A.

TITLE: The structure and drying rate of butadiene-styrene rubber strip

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1961, 570, abstract 3P283. (Uch. zap. Saratovsk un-ta, 1959, v. 71, 5 - 11)

TEXT: The specific surface (S_{sp}) of the rubber strip was determined according to adsorption from an aqueous solution of "crystalline violet" (I). [Abstracter's note: Subscript sp (specific) is a translation of the original y (udel'naya)] $S_{sp} \sim 0.6$ m^2/g and depends only slighly on the type of rubber (SKS-30A [SKS-30A] or SKS-30 [SKS-30]) or coagulant (NaCl, $MgCl_2$ or $CaCl_2$). Van Boemmelen's exsiccator method was used to determine the strip's equilibrium moisture content (W_{eq}). [Abstracter's note: Subscript eq (equilibrium) is a translation of the original p (ravnovesnaya)]. When NaCl is used W_{eq} first increases slightly then rapidly with a rise in the relative vapor pressure (p/p_r). [Abstracter's note: Subscript r (relative is a translation of the original o (otnositel'noye)]. Where $CaCl_2$ is used this bend is more marked and occurs at a higher p/p_r; it is preceded by a plateau due to the absence of medium diameter pores. The nature of the coagulum does not af-

Card 1/ 2

KATIBNIKOV, M.A.; YERMOLENKO, I.N.; SOMOVA, A.I.; YEFREMOVA, O.G.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

Spectroscopic study of cellulose ethers. Part 1: Applicability of spectral methods to the characterization of photochemical conversions in ethylcellulose. Vysokom. soed. 2 no. 12:1805-1810 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo; Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR.
(Cellulose--Spectra)

GLIKMAN, S.A.; KORCHAGINA, Ye.P.; SEV'YANTS, L.L.

Studies of the molecular interaction in solutions of polymers by their conversion to colloidal systems. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.3: 353-358 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo
(Polymers) (Molecular association)

KOSYREVA, I.E.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

Nature of solutions and gels of carboxymethylcellulose.
Vysokom.soed. 3 no.10:1584-1590 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G Chernyshevskogo.
(Cellulose)

GLIKMAN, S.A., AVER'YANOVA, V.M., KHOMUTOVA, L.I.

Mechanical properties and structure of acetyl cellulose spinning solutions.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on High-molecular compounds.
Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62.

S/069/62/024/006/006/009
B101/B180

AUTHORS: Klenin, V. I., Rybakova, I. D., Glikman, S. A.

TITLE: Particle shape and dimensions in colloidal solutions of cellulose esters

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 24, no. 6, 1962, 696-701

TEXT: The particle size of sols obtained by mixing solutions of nitrocellulose (NC) and acetyl cellulose (AC) with precipitants (water for the NC, and methanol for the AC) were measured by nephelometry using the method of R. Burberg (Z. Naturforsch., 11a, 807, 1956). In agreement with P. Debye's theoretical curve (J. Phys. u. Colloid. Chem., 51, 18, 1947) the AC particles were found to be spherical. In agreement with A. Dobry (J. Chem. Phys. 47, 402, 1950) the mean radius of the NC particles was close to 200 Å. The dependence of the NC particle size on the initial concentration of the NC solution as stated by S. A. Glikman, Ye. P. Korchagina (Nauchn. dokl. vyssh. shkoly, Khimiya i khim. tekhnologiya, 1, 147, 1959) was examined and found to be correct. The same applies to the

Card 1/2

Particle shape and dimensions in ...

size of AC particles (non-fractionated specimen and 15 fractions), which increased with the molecular weight of AC. In low-molecular, highly esterified fractions, however, a deviation from this rule could be observed. Extrapolation of the function $\bar{a}_\tau = f(c_{init})$, where $\bar{a}_\tau$ is the particle radius, showed that $\bar{a}_\tau \sim 200$ Å. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy universitet, Laboratoriya fiziki i khimii polimerov (Saratov University, Laboratory of Polymer Physics and Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1961

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410002-3"

TSAPKO, A.S.,otv.red.; GLIKMAN, S.A., doktor khim. nauk, prof.,red.; GEMP, K.P., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; GRYUNER, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; DANILOV, S.N., red.; YEVTUSHENKO, V.A., kand. khim. nauk, red.; ZINOVA, A.I., kand. biol. nauk, red.; KIZEVETTER, I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KIREYEVA, M.S., kand. biol. nauk, red.; VULIKHMAN, M.A., red.; FOMEKHIN, L.P., red.

[Transactions of the First All-Union Conference of Workers in the Algal Industry of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy Pervogo Vsesoiuznogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniia po vodoroslevoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Arkhangel'sk, Arkhangel'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. 1962. 214 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye rabotnikov vodoroslevoy promyshlennosti SSSR. 1st. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Danilov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Kireyeva). 4. Nachal'nik Upravleniya rybnoy promyshlennosti Arkhangel'skogo sovnarkhoza (for TSapko). 5. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universiteta im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo (for Glikman).

SHUBTSOVA, I.G.; DMITRIYEVA, T.S.; SCHASTNEV, V.B.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

Intrinsic viscosity of pectin. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.1:135-138 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

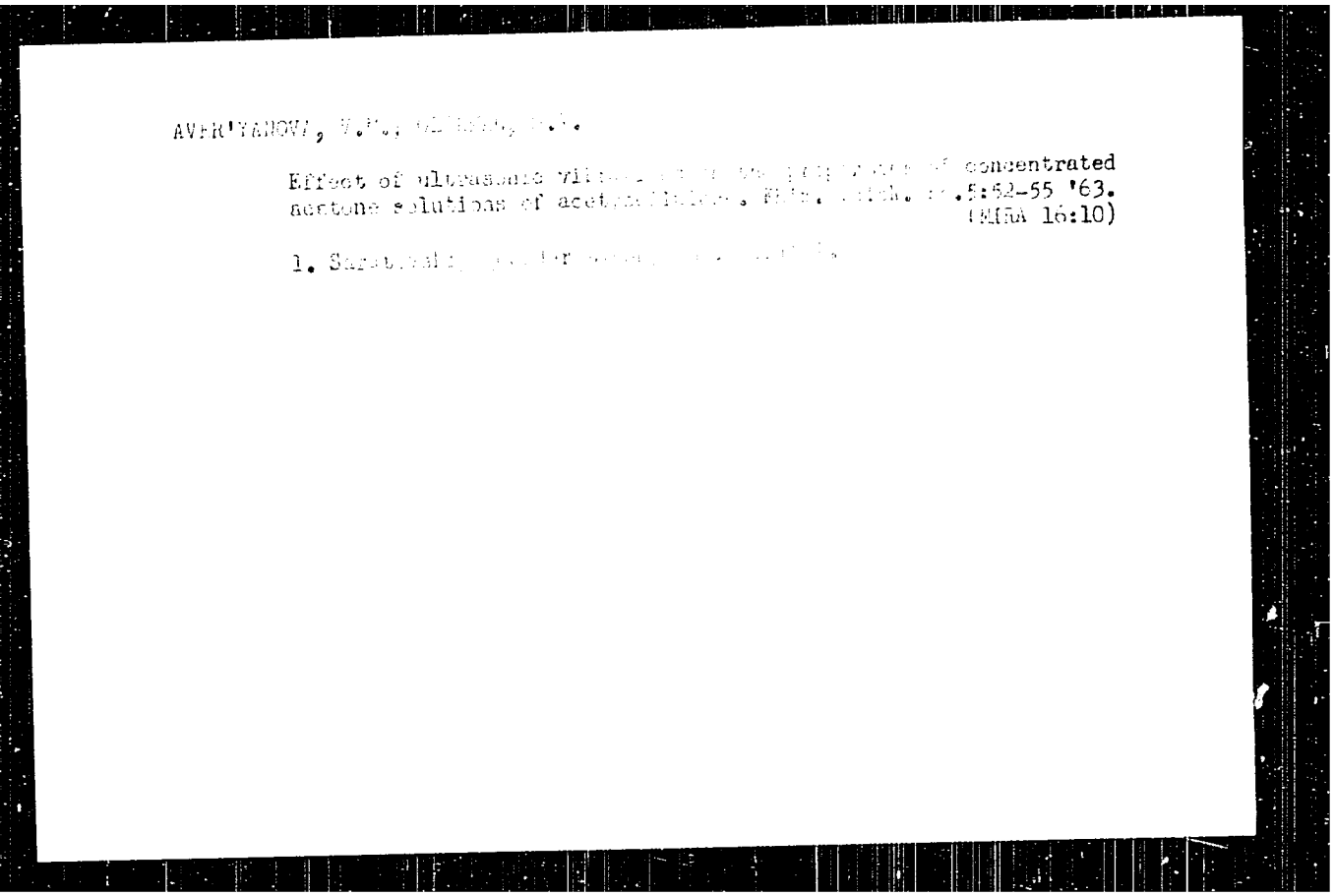
1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo.
(Pectin) (Viscosity)

GLIKMAN, S.A.; SHUBTSOVA, I.G.; KLISHINA, S.A.; ZAYTSEVA, N.M.

Optimum acidity of pectin gels. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch. tekh. no.3:83-87 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii polimerov.

(Pectin)



AVER'YANOV, V.[illegible]

Effect of ultrasound vi[illegible] of concentrated acetone solutions of acet[illegible]. Fiz. sbor. [illegible] no.5:52-55 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Saratovskiy [illegible]

GLIKMAN, S.A.; USHAKOV, S.N.; KORCHAGINA, Ye.P.; LAVRENT'YEVA, Ye.N.

Certain properties of iodopolyvinyl alcohol gels. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.2:372-374 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G. Chernyshevskogo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Ushakov).

DMITRIYEVA, T.S.; KORCHAGIN, Yu.P.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

Effect of some factors on the structure of polyvinyl alcohol solutions. Khim. volok. no.2:15-18 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

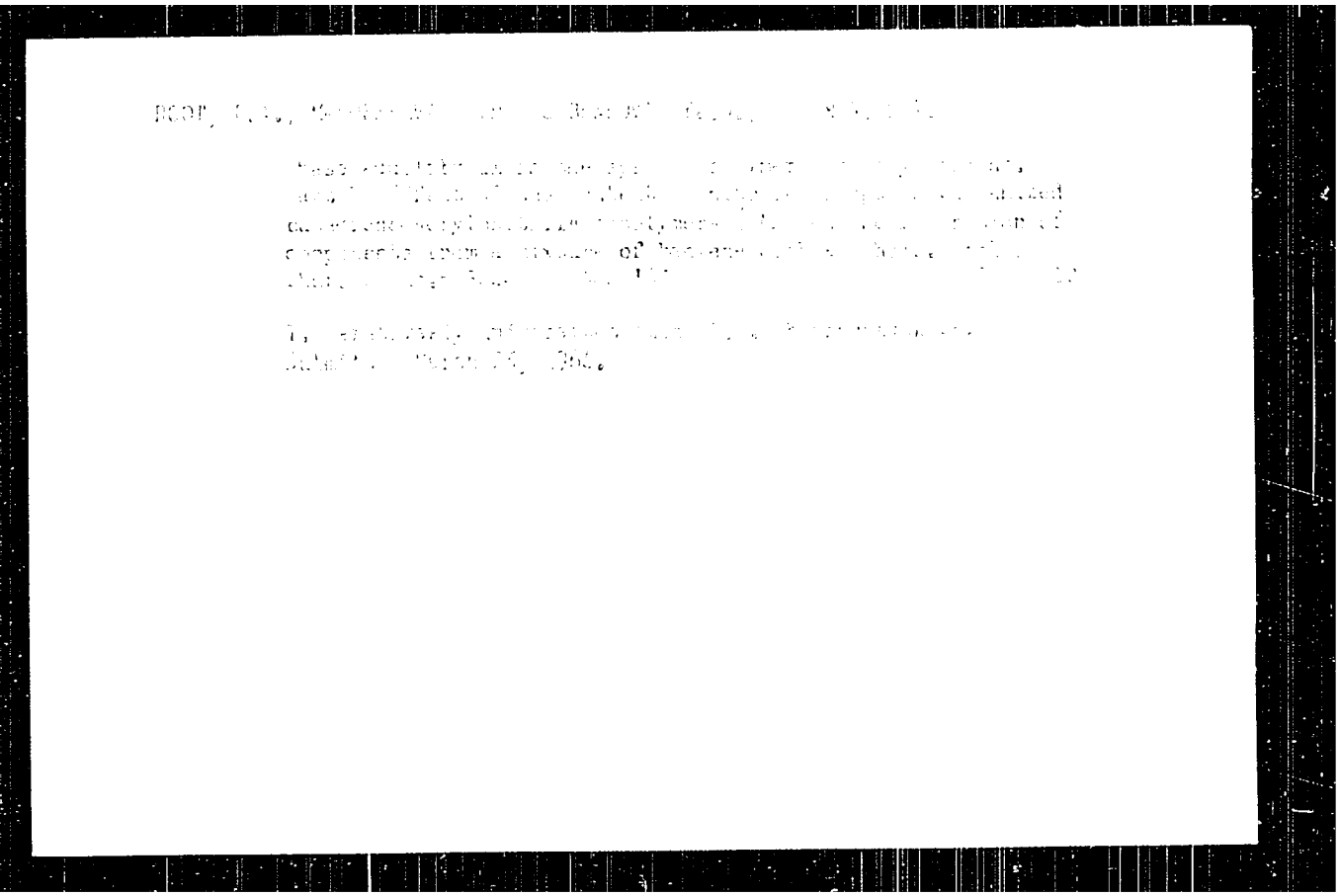
GEMBITSKIY, L.S.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

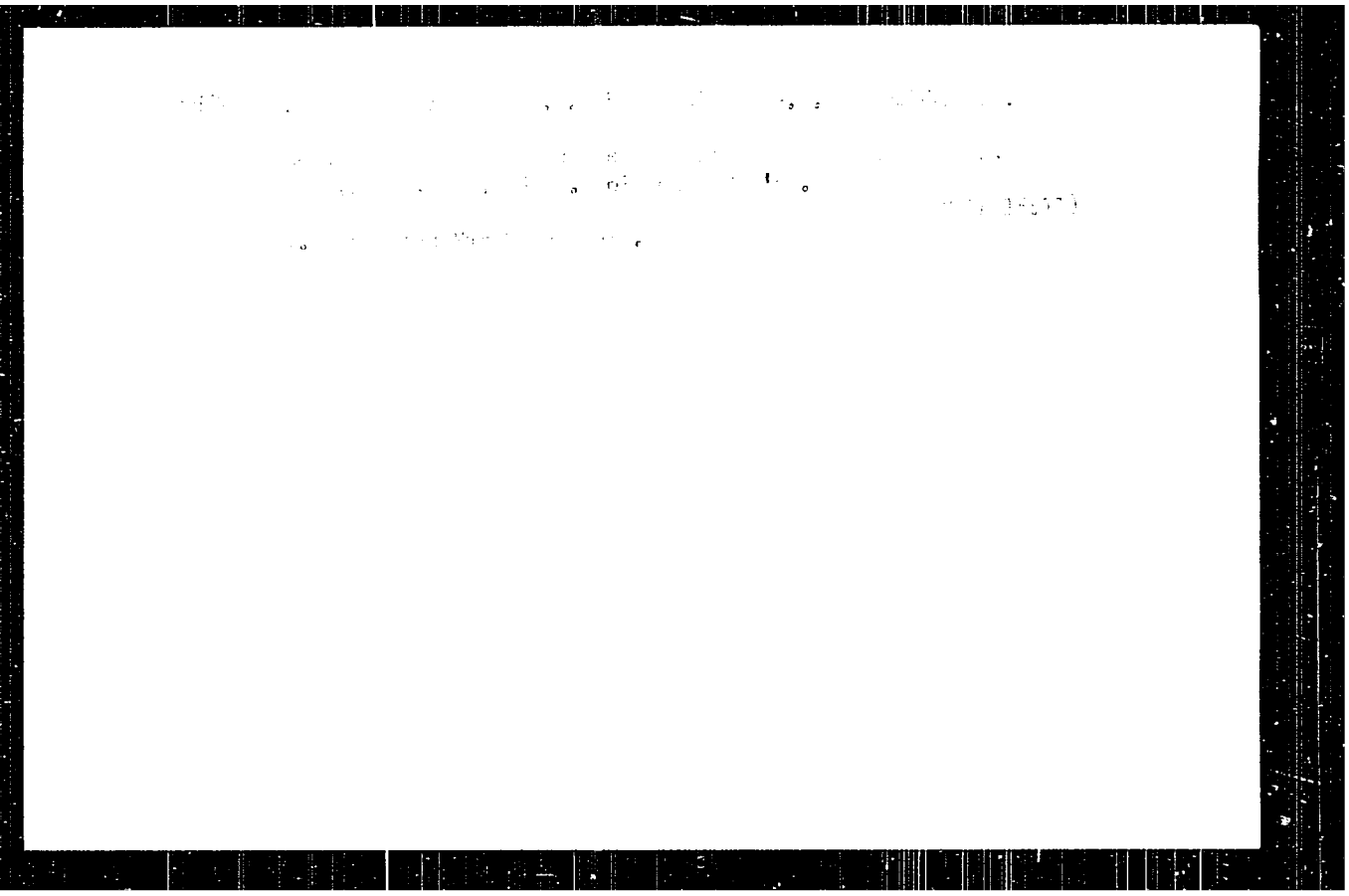
Dynamic and optical properties of acetyl cellulose gels in benzyl alcohol. Koll. zhur. 27 no.2:172-177 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Saratovskiy universitet, kafedra fiziko-khimii polimerov.

KHOMUTOV, L.I.; KORCHAGINA, Ye.P.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

Thermal characteristics of gels. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:
786-791 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)





CLIKMAN, S. E.

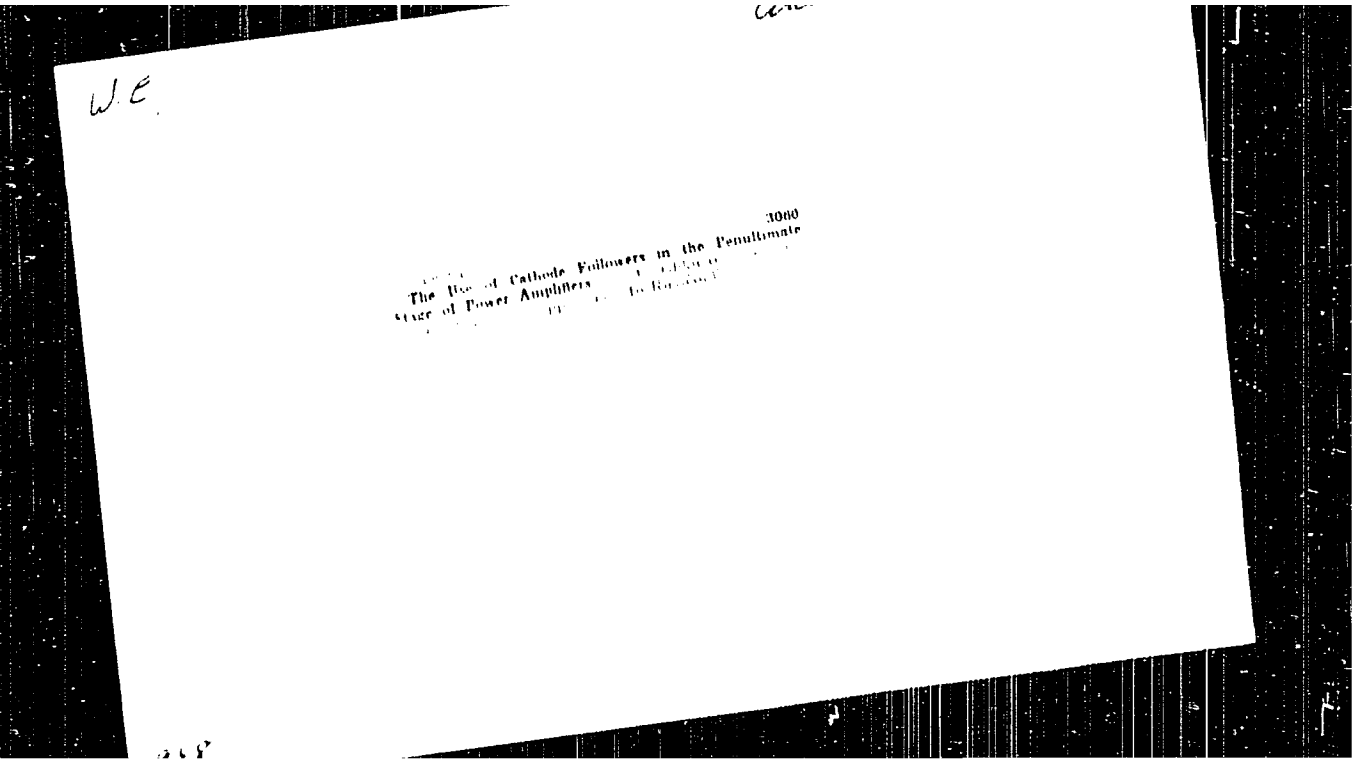
USSR/Transformers, Filament Dec 1946
Filaments

"Filament Transformers with Large Dispersion,"
S. E. Clikman, 2 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektro Svyaz'" No 12 (81)

Description of work conducted by author on the construction and use of a special transformer for feeding tubes of various power ranges. Contains mathematical formulae.

19T103



W.E.

3000

The Use of Cathode Followers in the Penultimate
Stage of Power Amplifiers

GLIKMAN, S.

USSR/Radio - Amplifiers Aug 51

"A 300-Watt Amplifier Based on the VUO-30-2 Amplifier," S. Glikman

"Radio" No 8, pp 53-55

This 300-w amplifier was designed by the Broadcasting Lab, Leningrad Branch, Sci Res Inst of Communications in cooperation with the Leningrad Branch, Sci Res Inst of Communications in cooperation with the Leningrad Oblast Radio Adm. The amplifier has 3 push-pull stages, the 1st 2 using 6P3 beam tetrodes (the 2d pair as cathode followers) and the 3d, 2GK-71 (G-471) pentodes.

194T119

1. GLIKMAN, S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Amplifiers, Vacuum-Tube
7. Two-kilowatt amplifier on a VUO-500 base, Radio, No. 11, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

EYLENKRIG, A.I.; GLIKMAN, S.Ye.; GROZNOVA, V.I., redaktor; KORUZEV, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Modulation equipment for amplitude modulation transmitters] Modulatsionnye ustroistva dlia peredatchikov s amplitudnoi moduliatsiei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1954. 239 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

USSR/ Electronics - Amplification systems

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 5/23

Authors : Glikman, S. E., Senior Engineer of LONIIS (Leningrad Branch of the Research Institute of the Ministry of Communication)

Title : Intermediate-frequency amplification systems of nondifferential type (also called "negative resistance" or "feedback" type)

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 11, 10 - 12, Nov 1954

Abstract : The theory of amplification systems designed on the principle of signal attenuation by means of negative impedance or feedback is expounded, and block diagrams illustrating the general layout of these systems are presented. Methods for obtaining negative impedance in a system operating "in series" and in a "parallel type" system, are discussed, and formulas for determining the corresponding amplification factors are developed. The practical application of the above-mentioned theory for decreasing the attenuation in telephone communication lines is described. Diagrams; graph.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

BEZLADNOV, Nikony L'vovich; GLIKMAN, Semen Yevseyevich; POZDEYEV, Boris Georgiyevich; SAVINA, Nina Aleksandrovna; MASHAROVA,V.G., redaktor SOKOLOVA,R.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Station apparatus for radio diffusion] Stantsionnye ustroistva veshchaniia po provodam. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1955. 491 p. (MIRA 9:2)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

USSR/ Electronics - Amplifiers

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 2/19

Authors : Farafonov, L. S., Chief, LONIIS (Leningrad Branch of the Research Institute for Communications) Laureate of the Stalin Prize; and Glikman, S. E., Senior Engineer of LONIIS

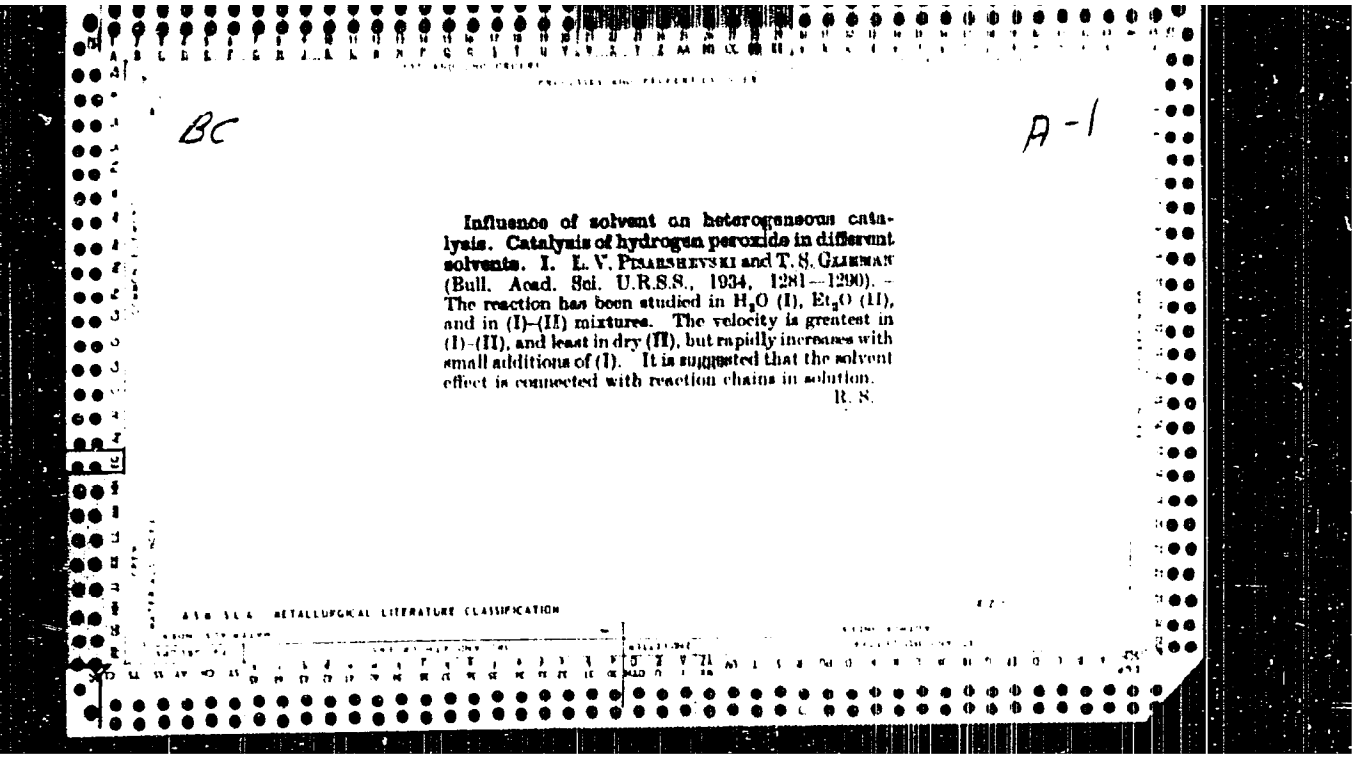
TITLE : Application of "non-differential" type amplifiers (also called "feedback" type amplifiers) in city telephone networks

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 1, 3 - 4, Jan 1955

Abstract : An analysis is made of the principles of non-differential type of amplifiers as set forth in a previous article by S. E. Glikman entitled, "Intermediate-Frequency Amplification Systems of Non-Differential Type" (Vest. svyazi 11, 1954). The value of amplification obtained with a non-differential type of amplifiers, for different cases of attenuation in telephone lines, is demonstrated, and recommendations are made for the practical application of these amplifiers in telephone networks. The desirable position of amplifiers in the network is indicated in respective block-diagrams. Graphs; diagrams.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....



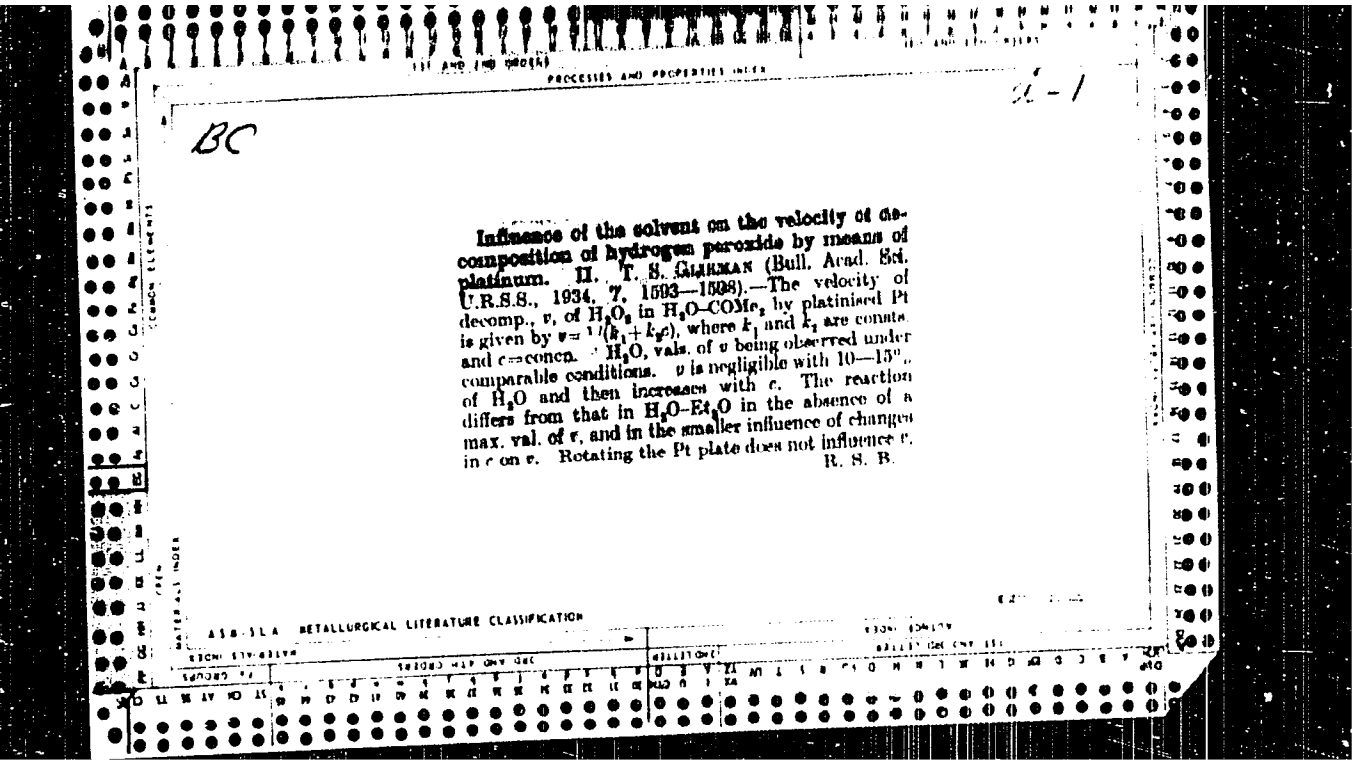
BC

A-1

Influence of solvent on heterogeneous catalysis. Catalysis of hydrogen peroxide in different solvents. I. L. V. PISARSHEVSKI and T. S. GLIKMAN (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1934, 1281—1290). — The reaction has been studied in H_2O (I), Et_2O (II), and in (I)–(II) mixtures. The velocity is greatest in (I)–(II), and least in dry (II), but rapidly increases with small additions of (I). It is suggested that the solvent effect is connected with reaction chains in solution.

R. S.

A 1 a 5 c 4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

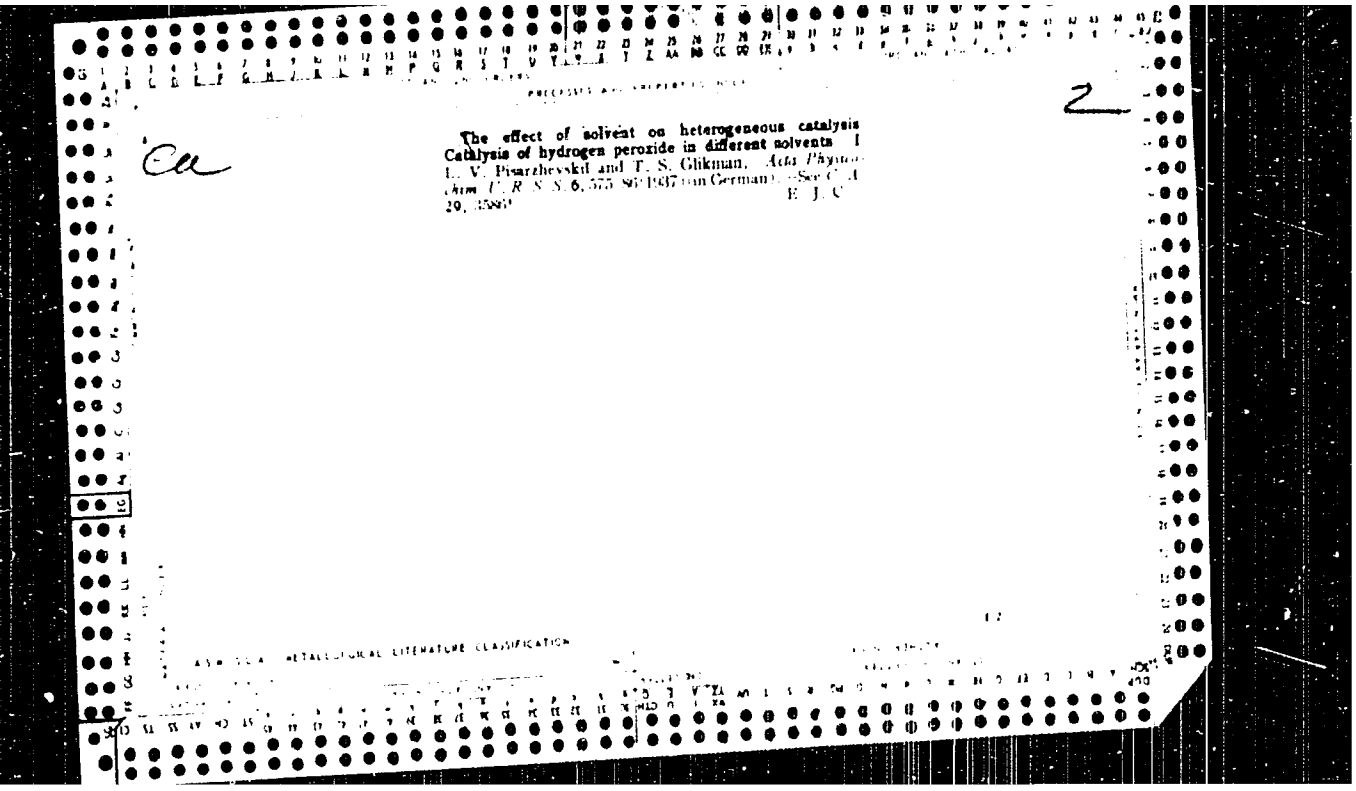


BC

Influence of the solvent on the velocity of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by means of platinum. II. T. S. GLIKMAN (Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1934, 7, 1593—1598).—The velocity of decomp., v, of H_2O_2 in H_2O–$COMe_2$ by platinised Pt is given by $v = 1/(k_1 + k_2 c)$, where k_1 and k_2 are consts. and c = concn. of H_2O, vals. of v being observed under comparable conditions. v is negligible with 10—15% of H_2O and then increases with c. The reaction differs from that in H_2O–Et_2O in the absence of a max. val. of v, and in the smaller influence of changes in c on v. Rotating the Pt plate does not influence v.

R. S. B.

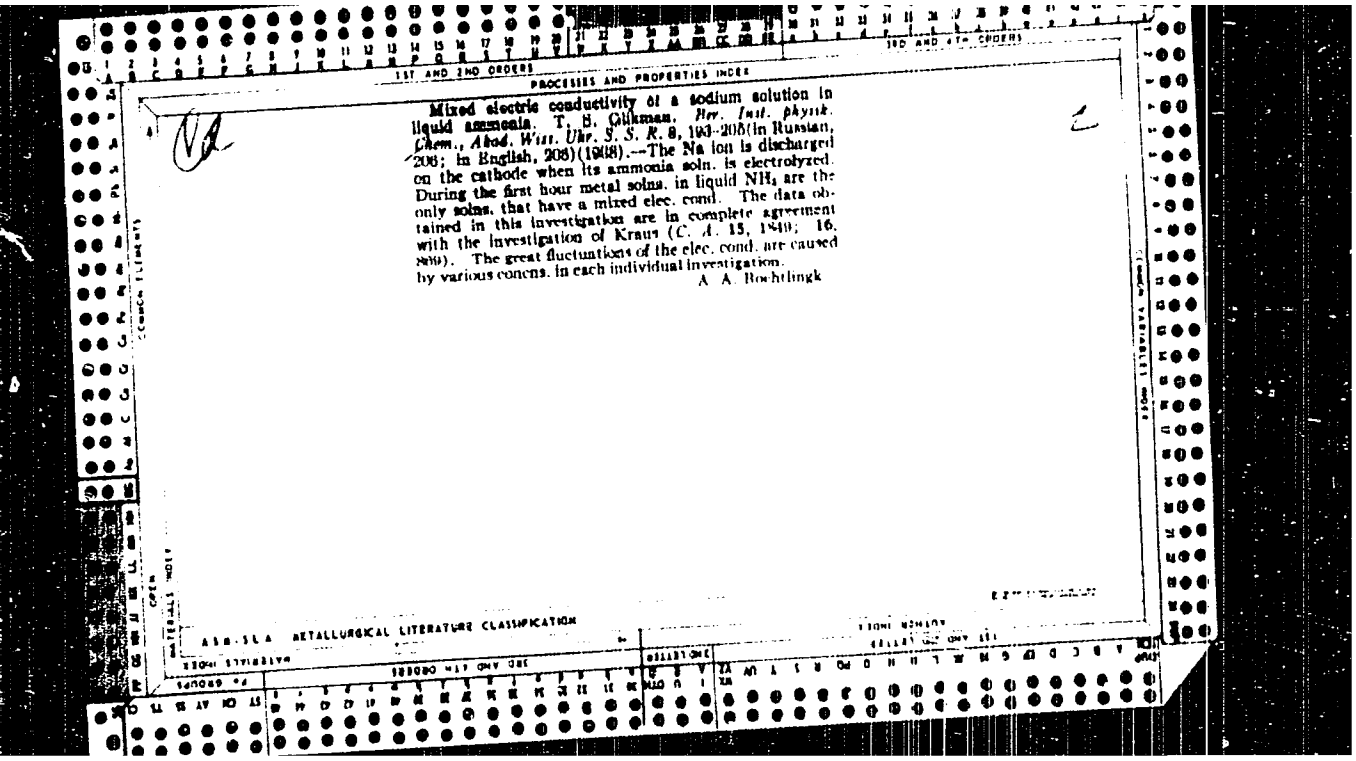
A 5 8 - 5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



The effect of solvent on heterogeneous catalysis
Catalysis of hydrogen peroxide in different solvents I
L. V. Pisarzhevskii and T. S. Glikman, *Acta Physico-*
chim. U.R.S.S. 6, 575-86(1937)(in German).—See *C.A.*
20, 1586⁹.
E. J. C.

2

Ca



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

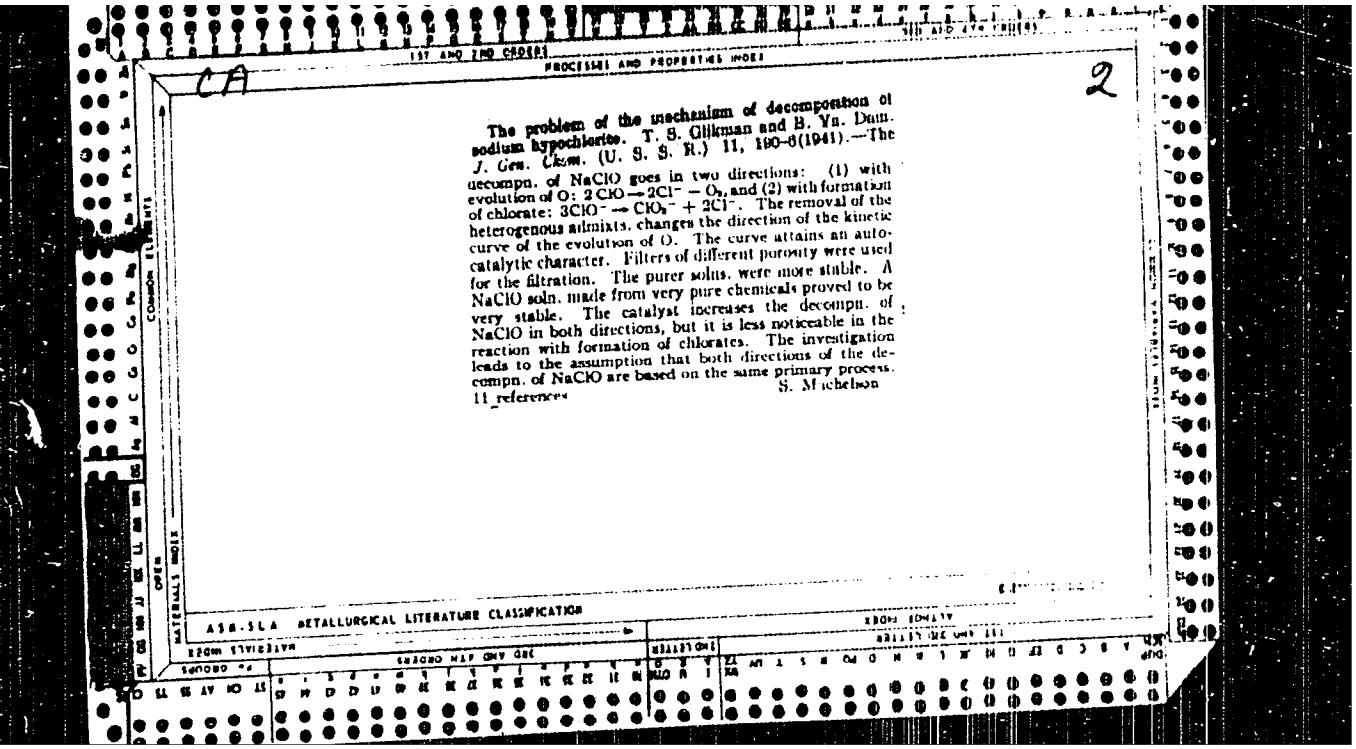
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Mixed electric conductivity of a sodium solution in liquid ammonia. T. B. Glikman. *Nov. Inst. physik. Chem., Akad. Wiss. Ukr. S. S. R.* **8**, 193-208(in Russian, 208; in English, 208)(1938).—The Na ion is discharged on the cathode when its ammonia soln. is electrolyzed. During the first hour metal solns. in liquid NH_3 are the only solns. that have a mixed elec. cond. The data obtained in this investigation are in complete agreement with the investigation of Kraus (*C. A.* 15, 1849; 16, 889). The great fluctuations of the elec. cond. are caused by various concns. in each individual investigation.

A. A. Bochtlingk

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

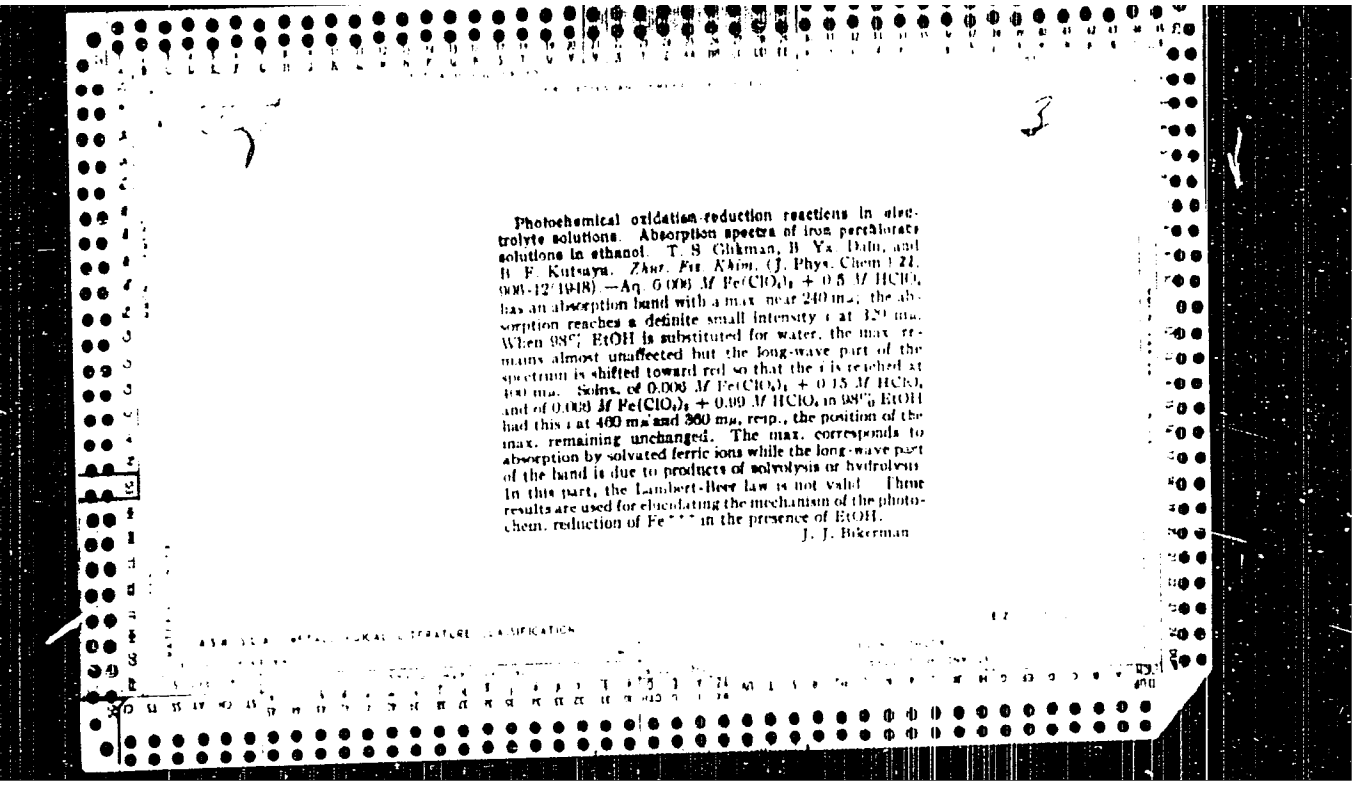


CA

2

The problem of the mechanism of decomposition of sodium hypochlorite. T. S. Glikman and B. Yu. Dain. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 190–6(1941).—The decompn. of NaClO goes in two directions: (1) with evolution of O: $2ClO^- \rightarrow 2Cl^- + O_2$, and (2) with formation of chlorate: $3ClO^- \rightarrow ClO_3^- + 2Cl^-$. The removal of the heterogenous admixts. changes the direction of the kinetic curve of the evolution of O. The curve attains an autocatalytic character. Filters of different porosity were used for the filtration. The purer solns. were more stable. A NaClO soln. made from very pure chemicals proved to be very stable. The catalyst increases the decompn. of NaClO in both directions, but it is less noticeable in the reaction with formation of chlorates. The investigation leads to the assumption that both directions of the decompn. of NaClO are based on the same primary process.
S. Michelson
11 references

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



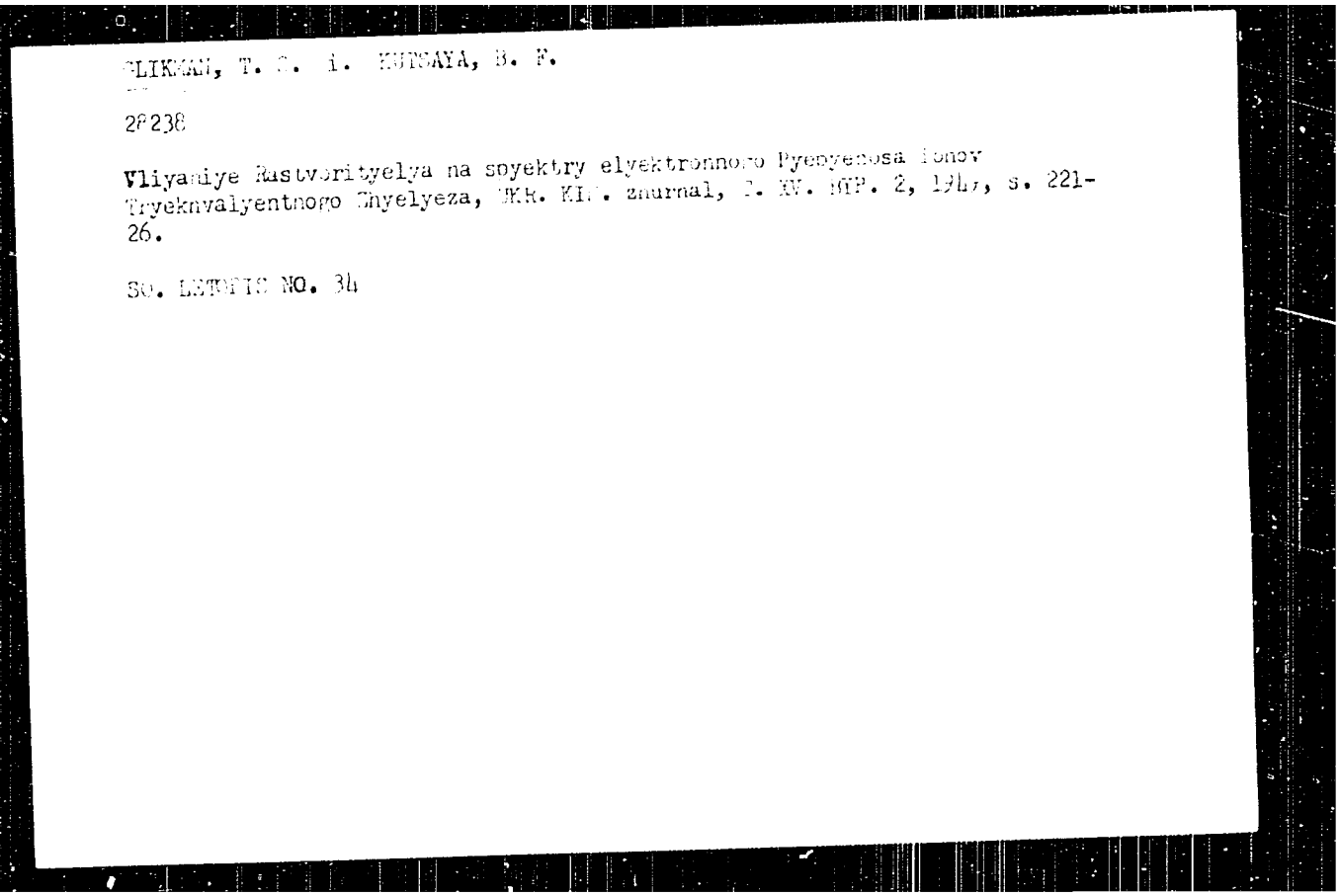
Photochemical oxidation-reduction reactions in electrolyte solutions. Absorption spectra of iron perchlorate solutions in ethanol. T. S. Glikman, B. Ya. Dain, and B. F. Kutsaya. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (J. Phys. Chem.) 22, 909-12 (1948).—Aq. 0.008 *M* $Fe(ClO_4)_3$ + 0.5 *M* $HClO_4$ has an absorption band with a max. near 240 mμ; the absorption reaches a definite small intensity ε at 320 mμ. When 98% EtOH is substituted for water, the max. remains almost unaffected but the long-wave part of the spectrum is shifted toward red so that the ε is reached at 400 mμ. Solns. of 0.008 *M* $Fe(ClO_4)_3$ + 0.15 *M* $HClO_4$ and of 0.008 *M* $Fe(ClO_4)_3$ + 0.09 *M* $HClO_4$ in 98% EtOH had this ε at 460 mμ and 360 mμ, resp., the position of the max. remaining unchanged. The max. corresponds to absorption by solvated ferric ions while the long-wave part of the band is due to products of solvolysis or hydrolysis. In this part, the Lambert-Beer law is not valid. These results are used for elucidating the mechanism of the photochem. reduction of Fe^{+++} in the presence of EtOH.

J. J. Bikerman

GLIKMAN, T.S.

Photooxidation of bivalent-iron ions in ethyl alcohol. (MLRA 9:9)
Dop. AN URSR no.2:30-33 '49.

1. Institut fizichnoi khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevs'kogo AN URSR.
Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR O.I. Brods'kiy.
(Oxidation) (Iron)

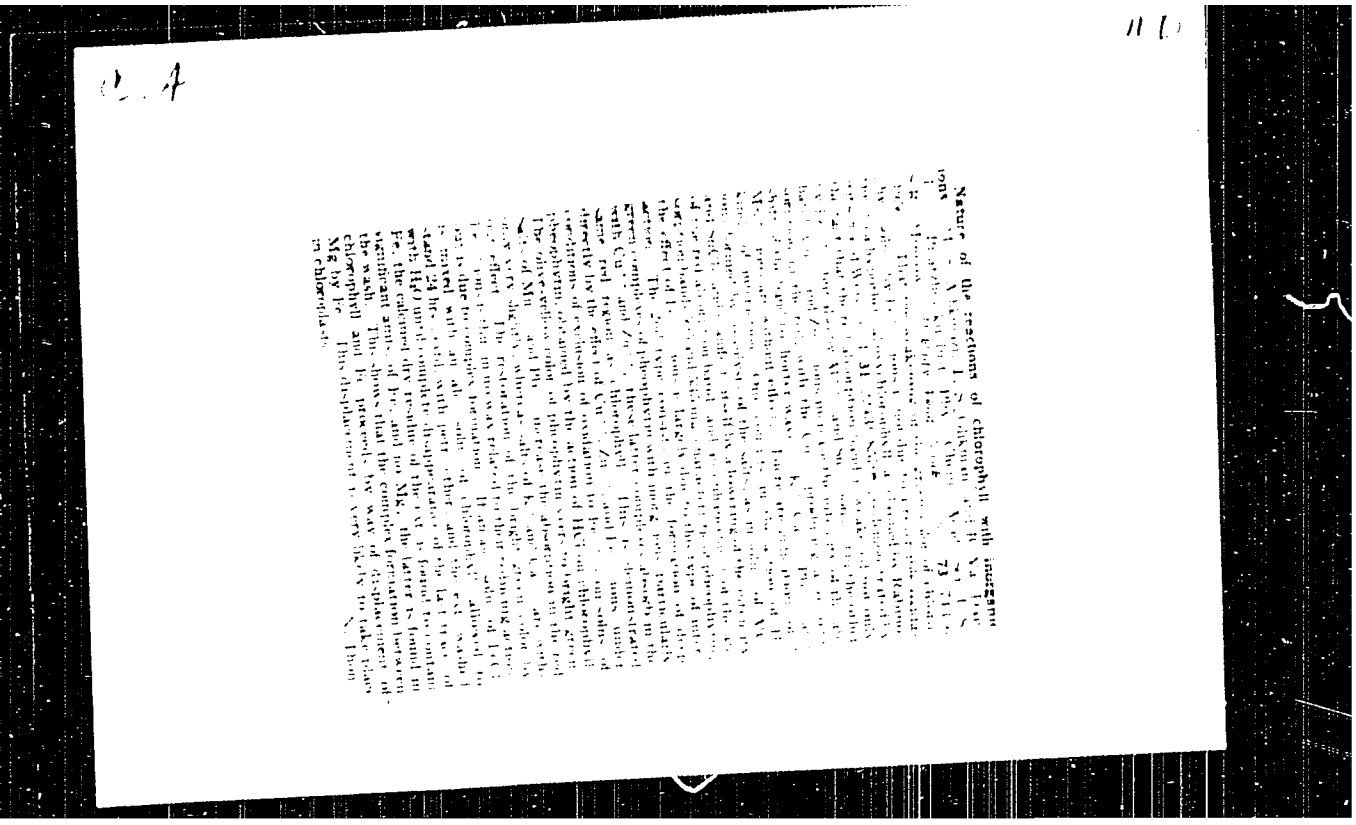


GLIKMAN, T. S. i. KUTSAYA, B. F.

2P238

Vliyaniye Rastvorityelya na soyektry elyektronnogo Pyeryenosa Ionov Tryeknvalyentnogo Zhyelyeza, ZHR. FIZ. znurnal, T. XV. VYP. 2, 1941, s. 221-26.

SO. LETOPIS NO. 34



Nature of the reactions of chlorophyll with manganese

ASHKINAZI, M.S.; GLIKMAN, T.S.; ABRAMOVA, T.M.

Effect of inorganic ions on absorption spectra of chlorophyll.
Ikr.khim.zhur.17 no.2:176-180 '51. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Ions) (Chlorophyll--Spectra)

Glikman, T. S.

Interaction of chlorophyll with iron salts. M. S. Ashkinazi, T. S. Glikman, and B. Ya. Dain. *Uchen. Zhur.* 18, 49-51(1952); cf. C.A. 45, 1209f. - Reiteration of the previous statement that the changes in absorption spectra of chlorophyll on the addn. of Fe^{++} or Fe^{+++} are due to complex formation rather than oxidation-reduction phenomena. J. P. Danehy

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
Biological Chemistry

GLIKMAN, T.S.

Spectra and photochemical properties of o,o'-dihydroxyazo dyes and their metal complexes. I. Acid chrome blue-black and its lacs. T. S. Glikman, B. F. Kutsaya, and Z. M. Vaisberg. [redacted] 19, 294-301(1953); Referat. Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 16300.—Absorption spectra and photochem. properties of the dye and of its Cr, Cu, Fe, and Co salts were studied. For each atom of Cu or Fe there were 2 mols. of the dye, and for each atom of Cr or Co there were 3 mols. of the dye. The absorption spectra of the dye and of the salts were similar, but the max. in the spectra of the salts were displaced by 10–60 mμ toward the long-wave end. The absorption coeffs. of the salts were appreciably higher throughout the entire spectrum. Quanta yield of photodecompn. at λ 365 mμ were 4×10^{-4} for the dye, 2×10^{-4} for the Fe salt, 3×10^{-4} for Co salt, 5×10^{-4} for Cr salt, and 5×10^{-4} for Cu salt. M. Hosch

Inst. Phys. Chem. im Pisarzhevskiy, AS USSR

GLIKMAN, T. S.

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 10/24

Authors : Glikman, T. S., and Podlinyayeva, M. Ye.

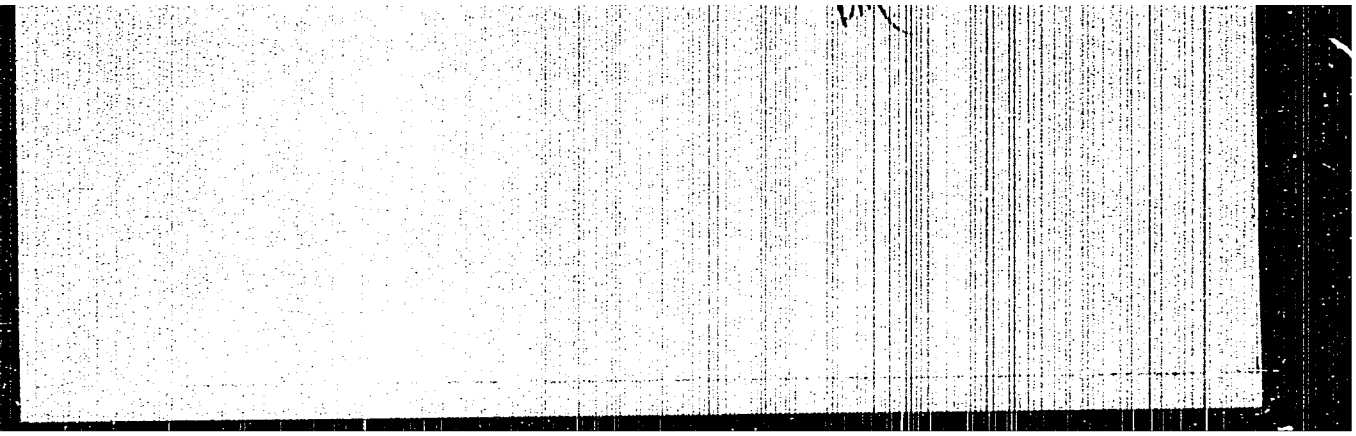
Title : About dark and photochemical reactions in the decomposition of water with a complex ion of iron(3)-o-phenanthroline

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/2, 211-214, 1955

Abstract : Comparative investigations were conducted to determine the behavior of aqueous iron(3)-o-phenanthrolinesulfate solutions in conditions of total darkness and under the effect of light quanta. It is shown that the instability of the complex iron(3)-o-phenanthroline ion is connected with the process of its reduction which was observed as being slow in total darkness and much faster under the effect of light. The active light quanta corresponding to the absorption band for the complex ion were established at 595 mμ. The role of the reducing agent in dark and photochemical processes is explained. Four references: 2 USSR, 1 USA and 1 German (1898-1953). Graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Inst. of Phys. Chem.

Submitted : July 9, 1954



5(3)
AUTHORS: Glikman, T. S., Podlinyayeva, M. Ye., SOV/79-29-6-4/72
Dain, B. Ya.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric Investigation of Reversible and Irreversible Conversions of Sulfophthalocyanine of Iron (III) in Aqueous Solution (Spektrofotometricheskoye issledovaniye obratimykh i neobratimykh prevrashcheniy sul'foftalotsianina zheleza (III) v vodnom rastvore)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1785-1793 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phthalocyanines belong to the small number of dyes which resemble, as to their structure the natural pigments of the porphyrin class. In that connection many scientists tried to use these compounds as model of these pigments (Ref 1) in order to investigate more thoroughly the compounds of this kind if they are not combined with proteins. In this regard the iron phthalocyanines were of special interest; they are closely related with the hemins the part of which in the biological redox processes is well-known. The sulfonated derivatives of these dyes which are readily soluble in water show a number of interesting peculiarities which are based

Card 1/3

Spectrophotometric Investigation of Reversible and Irreversible Conversions of Sulfophthalocyanine of Iron (III) in Aqueous Solution

S/79-29-6-4/32

on the fact, that they are capable of reversible and irreversible reactions in the dark and especially in the light. Since the solutions of the sulfonated derivatives of the iron-phthalocyanine are intensely colored the spectrophotometric method is most suitable for their investigation. In this paper the results of this spectrophotometric investigation of aqueous solutions of these compounds, and of the conversions taking place in them are described. It was found that the aqueous solutions of the ferri-sulfo-phthalocyanine (III) represent systems in the state of a hydrolytic equilibrium. The hydroxide of the ferri-phthalocyanine (III) which is formed on hydrolysis is unstable and decomposes slowly and yields ferro-sulfophthalocyanine (II) and the free hydroxyl. Exposure to light accelerates this process. The formation of free radicals on standing of the solutions of ferri-sulfo-phthalocyanine (III) which had been outgassed in the vacuum was confirmed by introduction of polymerization chains. The spontaneous decomposition of the hydroxide is the cause of the [illegible] behavior of the aqueous solutions

Card 2/3

Spectrophotometric Investigation of Reversible and Irreversible Conversions of Sulfophthalocyanine of Iron (III) in Aqueous Solution

SOV/79-29-6-4/72

of sulfophthalocyanine of the trivalent iron and the cause of their slow decolorization in the air. There are 6 figures and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

Card 3/3

69846

5.2620

S/051/60/008/03/034/038
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Glikman, T.S., and Barvinskaya, Z.L.

TITLE: A Spectrophotometric Investigation of the Interaction between Phthalocyanine and Ferric Chloride

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 425-426 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors report the results of a spectrophotometric investigation of chemical interaction of several chlorides with phthalocyanine in non-aqueous and water-free solvents. Addition of an excess of ferric chloride anhydride ($FeCl_3$) to a solution of phthalocyanine without a metal in α-chloro- and α-bromo-naphthalene reduced the intensity of the bands characteristic of phthalocyanine and produced a new band at 750 mμ. These changes indicate formation of a complex consisting of phthalocyanine and ferric chloride. This complex is destroyed by the addition of 7-10% water. Addition of $FeCl_2$ or $SnCl_2$ anhydrides to a solution of phthalocyanine in α-chloronaphthalene also leads to formation of a complex with a maximum at 750 mμ. When dry HCl is added to the same solution of phthalocyanine an absorption maximum appears

Card 1/2

69846

S/051/60/008/03/034/038
E201/E191

A Spectrophotometric Investigation of the Interaction between Phthalocyanine and Ferric Chloride

at 740 mμ. It was also found that the phthalocyanine-$FeCl_3$ complex does not form in the absence of oxygen and this oxygen must be adsorbed on the solid phthalocyanine before the reaction. The spectroscopic evidence for this is given in Fig 2.

Card 2/2

There are 2 figures and 4 references, of which 2 are Soviet, 1 is English and 1 is German.

SUBMITTED: November 16, 1959

L 26065-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AR4048484 S/0081/64/000/013/S009/S009

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 13S58

AUTHOR: Glikman, T. S.; Barvinskaya, Z. L.; Meleshevich, A. P.

TITLE: The cationic polymerization of 9-vinylanthracene and the effect of light and ionizing radiation on this process. I. Polymerization of 9-vinylanthracene in the presence of stannic chloride

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vy sokomolekul. soyedineniya. Karbotsepn. vy sokomolekul. soyedineniya. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 144-149

TOPIC TAGS: cationic polymerization, polymerization catalyst, vinylanthracene polymerization, stannic chloride, polymerization kinetics, active complex formation

TRANSLATION: The authors investigated the polymerization of 9-vinylanthracene in benzene solution in the presence of $SnCl_4$ and found that addition of $SnCl_4$ to a 9-vinylanthracene solution changes the absorption curve of the latter, these changes being reversible. The intensity of the bands appearing only in the presence of $SnCl_4$ (at 233 and 260 mμ) decreases with increasing temperature,

Card 1/2

L 26065-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4048484

while a decrease in temperature restores the original curve. The authors suggest that an unstable intermediate is formed from the interaction of the catalyst and the monomer, and that this intermediate then initiates the polymerization process. The decrease in the concentration of this complex with increasing temperature explains the negative temperature coefficient of the polymerization reaction which was observed experimentally. At catalyst concentrations > 0.1 mole/g, the rate of polymerization increases proportionally to the $SnCl_4$ concentration. At lower catalyst concentrations, the curve relating rate to concentration shows a shallow maximum. The authors assume that the catalyst consists of molecules of $SnCl_4$ in varying degrees of hydration, the activity of which decreases in the order: $SnCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O > SnCl_4 \cdot H_2O > SnCl_4$. The rate of polymerization is proportional to the 1.5 power of the monomer concentration. Authors' abstract

SUB CODE: OC, GC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

S/020/63/148/003/033/037
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Chchegolev, I. ..., Segaev, A. V., Glikman, T. S., Dain, V. Ya.

TITLE: :hotochemical [illegible] reduction of silver perchlorate in the presence of organic substance

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk [illegible]. Doklady, v. 148, no. 3, 1963, 633 - 636

TEXT: Experiments with silver perchlorate were carried out in order to clarify whether the effect of organic admixtures on photochemical and radiochemical processes has any common features. 0.035 M $AgClO_4$ in water was irradiated by a mercury vapor lamp; the direct photochemical decomposition of water was prevented by a filter with 0.02 M NaOH. Further, $AgClO_4$ of the same concentration was irradiated by x-rays, dose $5.6 \cdot 10^{16}$ ev/ml·sec. Before the experiments the solutions were bubbled with argon. Methanol, ethanol, butanol, ethylene glycol, glycerol, [illegible] were used as admixtures in concentrations of up to 5 M. It was found that even small admixtures of organic substances reduced Ag^+ both under UV and x-ray irradiation. This reduction increased with increasing concentration of the admixture, but only slowly at concentrations higher than 1 M. The yield G was calculated for

Card 1/3

S/020/63/148/003/033/037
Photochemical and radiochemical ... B101/B186

Ag radiolysis; and the amount L of Ag (g-atoms) formed in 30 min was calculated for the photolysis ... was proportional to the quantum yield. The following values were ... for ... mole liter admixture: methanol, G = 7.6, $L = 6.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; ethanol, G = 5.3, $L = 5.3 \cdot 10^{-3}$; butanol, G = 6.3, $L = 5.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$; ethylene ... G = ..., ... $\cdot 10^{-3}$; glycerol, G = 5.0, $L = 5.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; urea, G = 2.8, $L = 1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Conclusions: Irradiation excites the Ag^+ ion. The admixtures act as donors; a direct contact between silver ion and donor is not necessary; the electron transfer may be effected via the H_2O molecules along a chain of H bonds and O bonds. The parallelism observed between radiolysis and photolysis suggests that, in the former too, it is not only the solvent radicals that are important but also the excitation of the silver ion. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The most important English-language reference is: E. J. Hart, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 81, 6085 (1959); 82, 4775 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy ... im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

S/020/63/148/003/033/037
B101/B186

Photochemical and radiochemical ..

PRESENTED: August 8, 1962, by A. N. Terenin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 12, 1962

Card 3/3

GLIKMAN, T.S.; KALINARCHUK, V.A.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, V.P.

Effect of the admixtures of iron salts on the processes of photolysis and radiolysis of hydroxy acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1530-1534 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

POLYAKOV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLIKMAN, Ye.E.

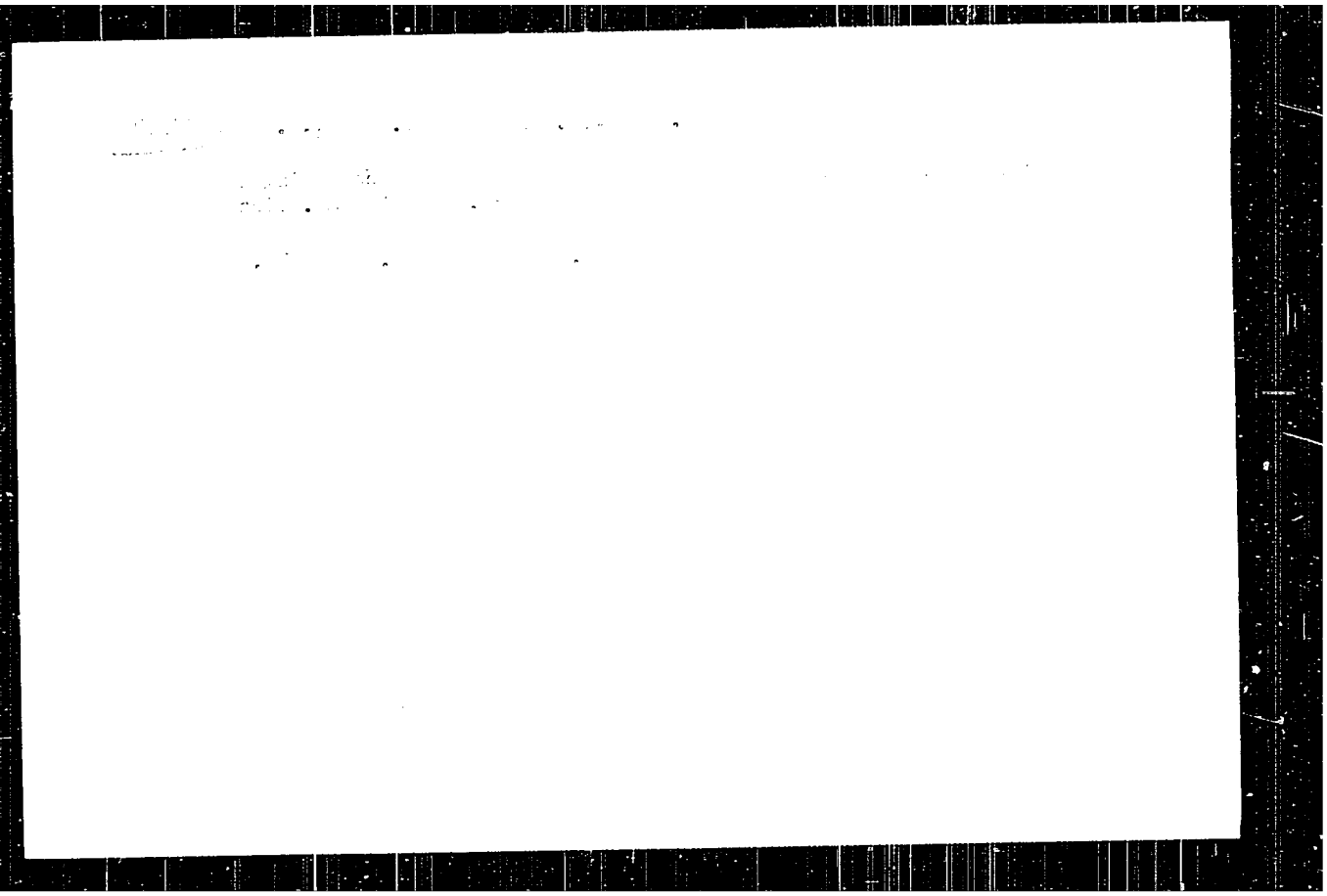
Investigating reversible temper brittleness in carbon steel by physical methods. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR no.14:15-23 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

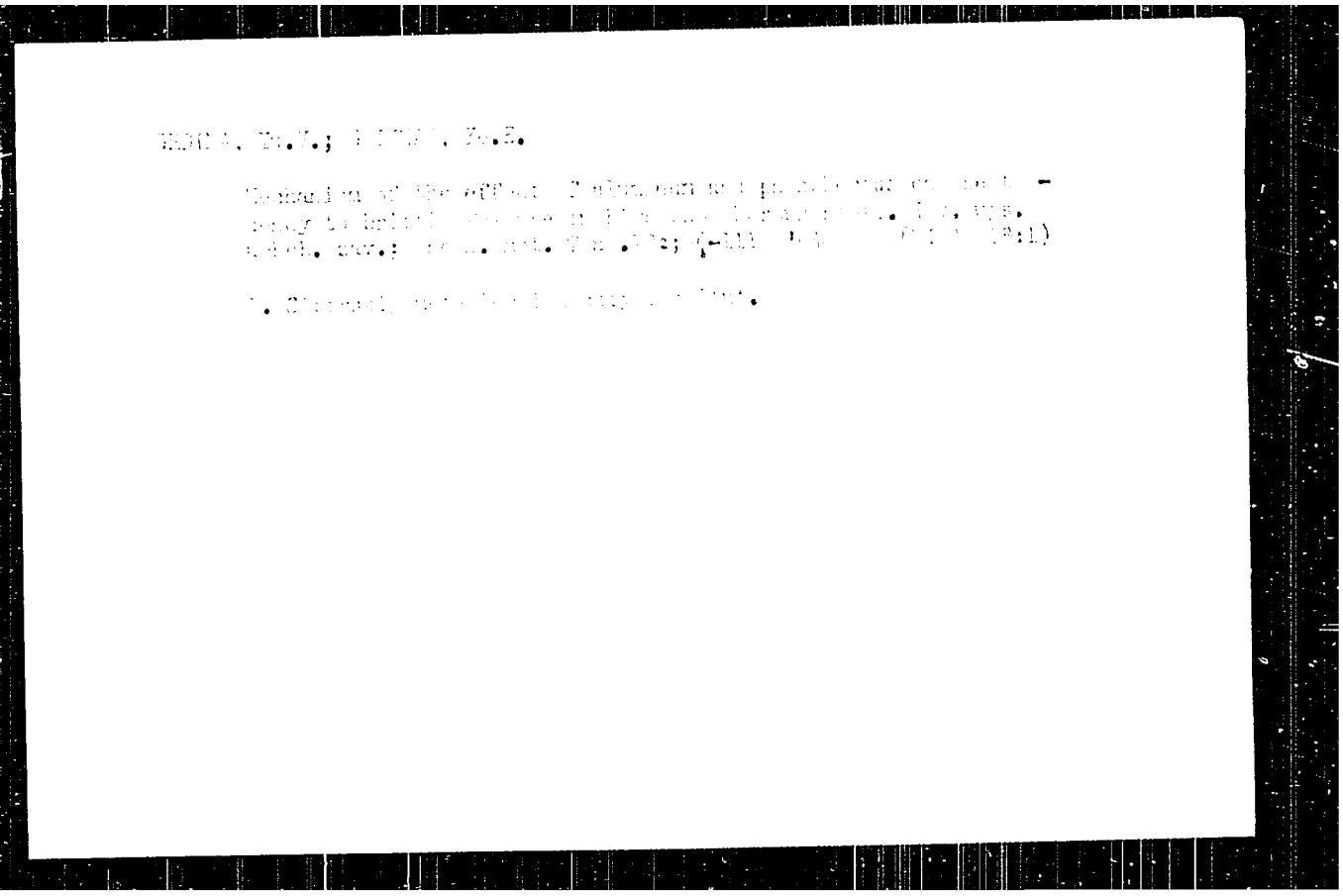
(Steel--Brittleness) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

POLYAKOV, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KARP, S.F., inzh.; GLIKMAN, Ye.E.

Reversible temper brittleness of carbon steel with a varying silicon content. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN UkSSR no.14:30-32 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Steel--Brittleness) (Silicon)





L 12999-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/JW
ACC NR: AP6001684 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/65/000/012/0101/0107

AUTHOR: Grdina, Yu. V.; Glikman, Ye. E.; Piguzov, Yu. V. 52

ORG: Siberian Metallurgical Institute (Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut); Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov) 16,55

TITLE: Study of reversible temper brittleness of steel

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 12, 1965, 101-107

TOPIC TAGS: ~~reversible temper brittleness~~, brittleness, steel, internal friction, phosphorus, metal grain structure

ABSTRACT: The discovery (M. G. Lozinskiy, A. Ye. Fedorovskiy, Izvestiya AN SSSR, OTN, 6, 1958, and others) of the relationship between internal friction and the processes of the embrittlement of technically pure steels during tempering (450-550°C) still leaves unclarified the mechanism of the phenomenon of reversible temper brittleness (TB). In this connection, the authors investigated internal friction in five steels with distinct proneness to temper brittleness, by mounting wire specimens (diameter 0.8 mm, length 100 mm) in a relaxation oscillator. Internal friction was measured over a temperature range from room temperature to 600°C at a frequency of 1.1 cps, whereupon isothermal embrittlement was carried out in the oscillator's furnace for 8-12 hr; after cooling to room temperature the internal friction of the embrittled specimens

Card 1/3 UDC: 669.011.7

was determined over the 20-600°C range. A definite correlation was established between proneness to TB and the variation in internal friction. In the phosphorus-free steel for which tempering at 530°C leads to a rise in the threshold of cold brittleness and intensification of the etchability of boundaries in picric acid, the internal friction background increases, whereas in the phosphorus-containing steels (0.032-0.05% P) the internal friction background decreases: this change may be attributed to the enrichment of grain boundaries with P, an enrichment that is of adsorptional nature. The other alloy elements in the steels (Mn, Ni, Si) do not affect TB; brittleness develops even in pure carbon steel if it contains a sufficient amount of P. On high-temperature tempering (650°C), the grain boundaries are mainly enriched with C, while P then gets distributed uniformly throughout the grain volume. Low-temperature tempering, on the other hand, causes the grain boundaries to be enriched with P, which leads to some decrease in the internal friction background level: this may be associated with the displacement of part of C atoms from the boundary zones into the grain interior owing to the intensified adsorption of P. The attendant increase in the number of dislocation points leads to a decrease in the internal friction background level. After such tempering the steel assumes a brittle state with enhanced proneness to intergranular fracture, which is associated with the decrease in the surface energy of grain boundaries owing to the adsorption of P and the concomitant facilitation of the formation and development of intercrystalline cracks. Reheating to 650°C again restricts the intercrystalline adsorption of P and increases the concentration of C in

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410002-3"

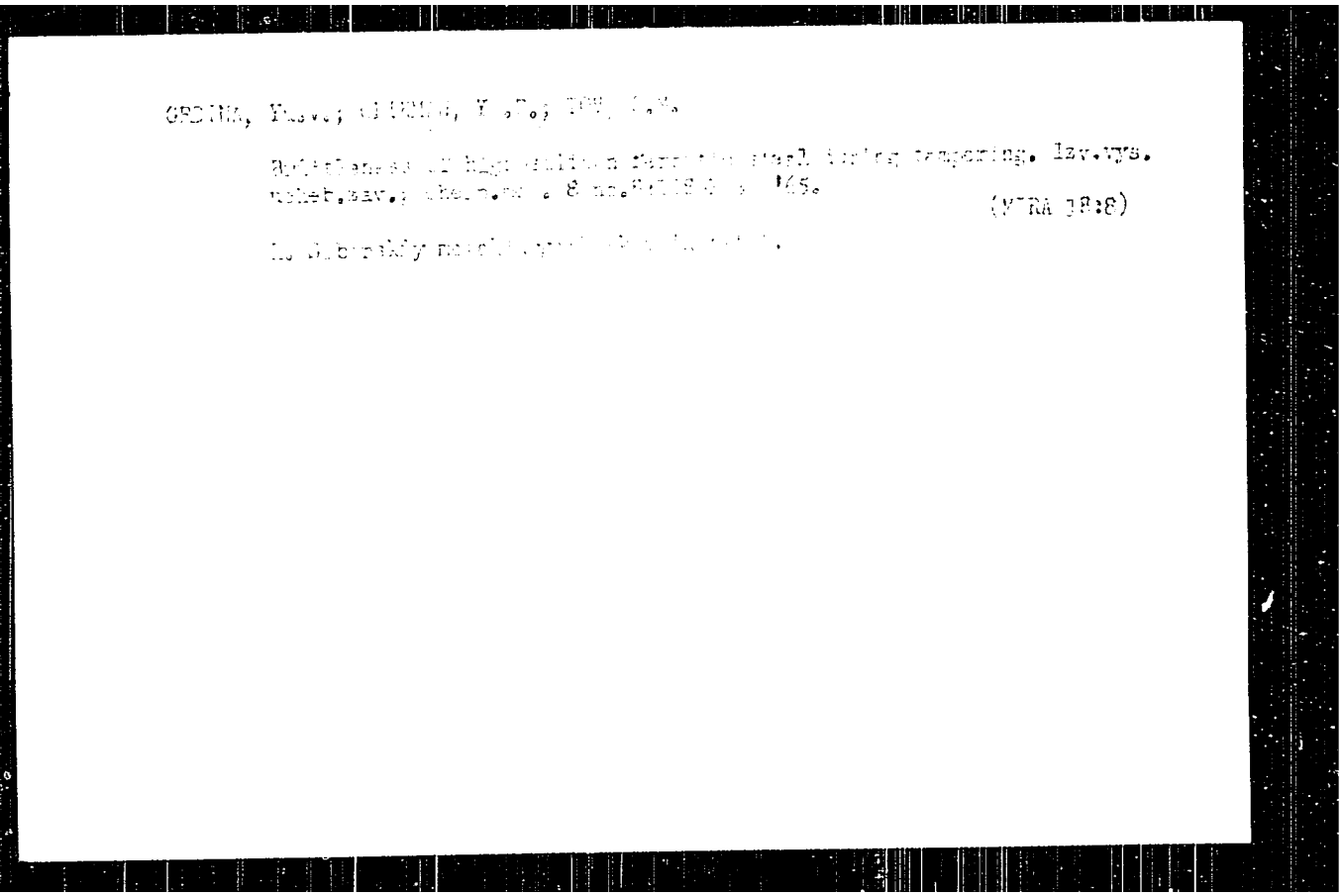
L 12999-66
ACC NR: AP6001684

the solid solution at the grain boundaries. As a result, following rapid cooling, brittleness is eliminated: this, in the authors' opinion, accounts for the well-known fact of the reversibility of TB. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 005

jrn

Card 3/3



L 24743-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JH

ACC NR: AP6007927 SOURCE CODE: UR/0148/66/000/002/0115/0118

AUTHORS: Grdina, Yu. V.; Glikman, Ye. E.

ORG: Siberian Metallurgical Institute (Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The relation between dislocation blocking by impurities within and on the boundaries of crystal grains and the critical temperature of brittleness

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 2, 1966, 115-118

TOPIC TAGS: metal test, crystal dislocation phenomena, carbon steel, aluminum, carbon, phosphorus, brittleness, crystal impurity

ABSTRACT: This investigation was conducted to study the relationship between impurities dislocations and the critical temperature of brittleness in several low carbon steels. All alloys were deoxidized with 0.1% aluminum, hence the principal blocking impurity was carbon. The specimens were quenched at 650--530C and were subsequently cooled in water. The experimental results are presented in terms of the constant K_y

$$K_y = \sigma_D l^{1/2}$$

which is assumed to be a measure of the tension required to unblock a dislocation on the grain boundaries. Here, σ_D is the tension necessary for the removal of a dislocation from the impurity atmosphere, and l is the distance between the grain

UDC: 669.011.7

Card 1/2

L 28743-66

ACC NR: AP6007927

boundary and the nearest dislocation source. The values of K_y were derived from tension curve diagrams by an extrapolation procedure described by S. N. Polyakov and A. S. Kudlay (Izvestiya AN SSSR, Metallurgiya i gornoye delo, 1964, No. 6). The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables. It is concluded that the reversible quenching brittleness is due to enrichment of the grain boundaries by phosphorus, an explanation proposed by Yu. Y. Grdina, Ye. E. Glikman, and Yu. V. Piguzov (Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1965, No. 12). Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 graphs, and 3 equations.

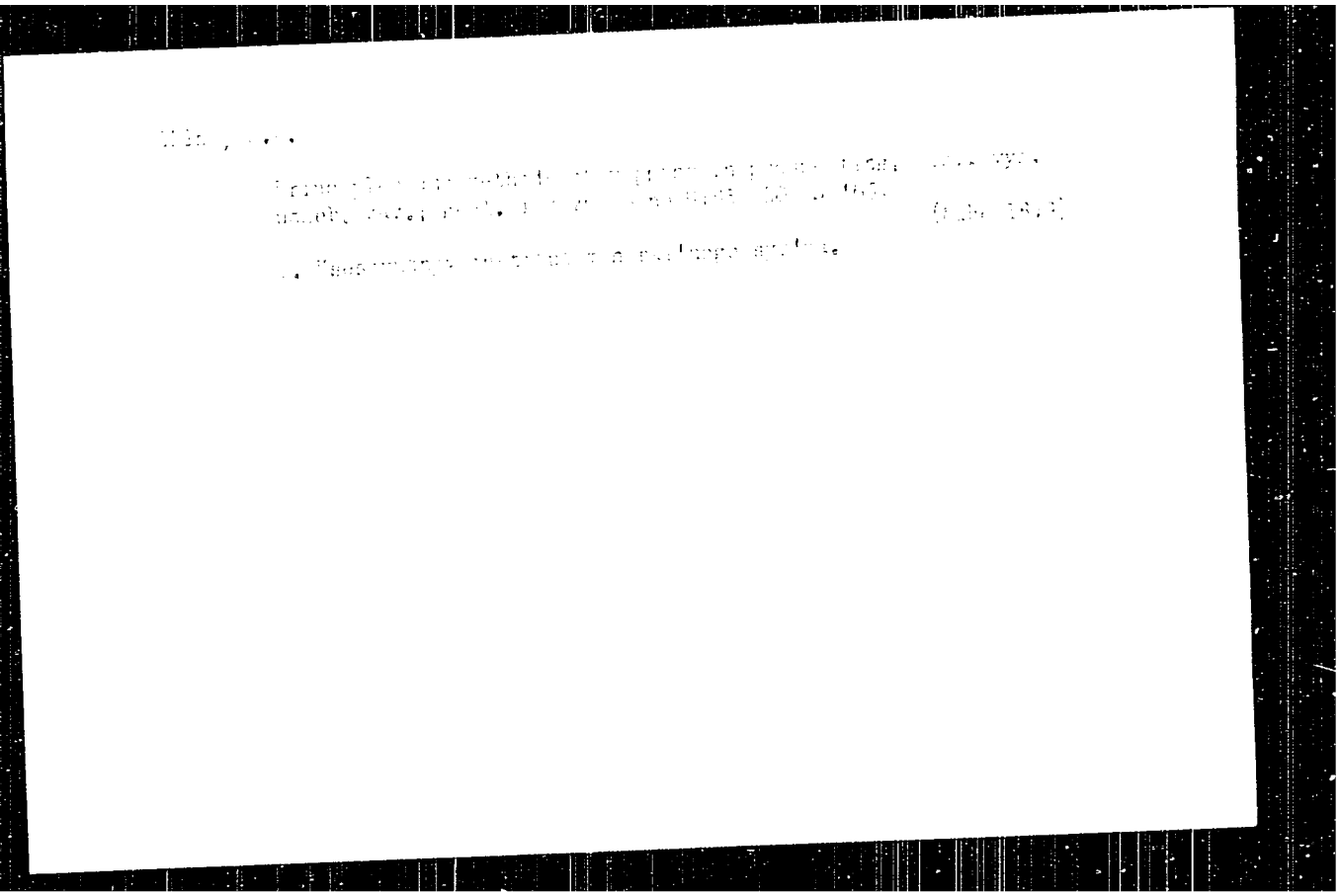
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 MQ 5

GLIKO, O.A.

Geological structure and metallogenetic districts of the Yenisey Ridge. Sov. geol. no.62:64-91 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Vsesoyuznyy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Yenisey Ridge--Geology)

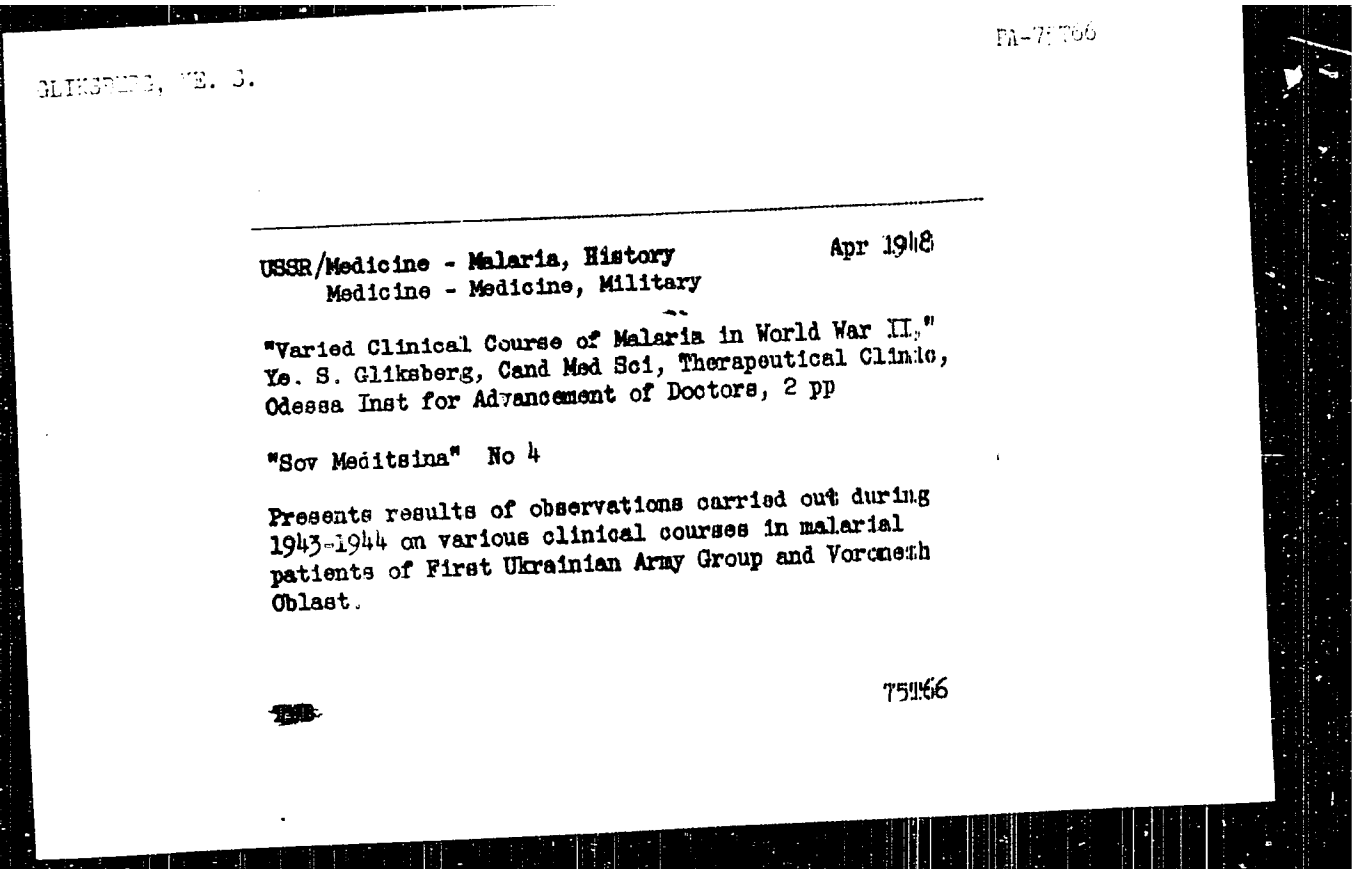


PARNAS, Jozef; GLIKOWA, Krystyna; LAZUGA, Kazimierz; PREJBISZ, Bronislaw.

Investigations on animal and human brucellosis in state farms.
Ann.Univ.Lublin;sec.D.8:71-87 1953.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy Wsi w Lublinie. Dyrektor: prof. dr Jozef Parnas. Dzial Antropozoonoz. Kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Parnas.

(BRUCELLOSIS, epidemiology,
in Poland, in farm workers & animals)
(AGRICULTURE,
brucellosis in farm animals & workers in Poland)



FA-75766

GLIKSBERG, YE. S.

USSR/Medicine - Malaria, History Apr 1948
Medicine - Medicine, Military

"Varied Clinical Course of Malaria in World War II," Ye. S. Gliksberg, Cand Med Sci, Therapeutical Clinic, Odessa Inst for Advancement of Doctors, 2 pp

"Sov Meditsina" No 4

Presents results of observations carried out during 1943-1944 on various clinical courses in malarial patients of First Ukrainian Army Group and Voronezh Oblast.

75766

GLIKSBERG, Ye. S.

58/49T75

USSR/Medicine - Malaria Comatosa Jan 49.
Medicine - Malaria, Diagnosis

"Comatose Forms of Malaria and Their Differential Diagnosis," Ye. S. Gliksberg, Therapeutic Clinic, Inst for Advancement of Doctors, Odessa, 5 pp

"Klin Med" Vol XXVII, No 1

Author observed comatose forms primarily during an outbreak in Voronezh Oblast in 1943. Introduces five case histories in an attempt to differentiate the characteristics of comatose and pre-comatose forms of malaria. Dir Therapeutic Clinic: Prof S. A. Grosman.

58/49T75

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. T
The Vessels.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 12827

Author : Gliksberg, Ye.S

Inst : Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Clinical Medicine

Title : Differential Diagnosis of Thromboembolic Processes and Multiple Thrombangiitis

Orig Pub : Materialy po obmenu nauchn. inform. Ukr. n.-i. in-t klinich. meditsiny, 1957, vyp. 1, 61-65

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR/Metallurgy - Heat Treatment, Surface Hardening Sep 52

"On the Effectiveness of Heating a Metal With Oxygen-Kerosene Flame," A. M. Glikshtern, Cand Tech Sci

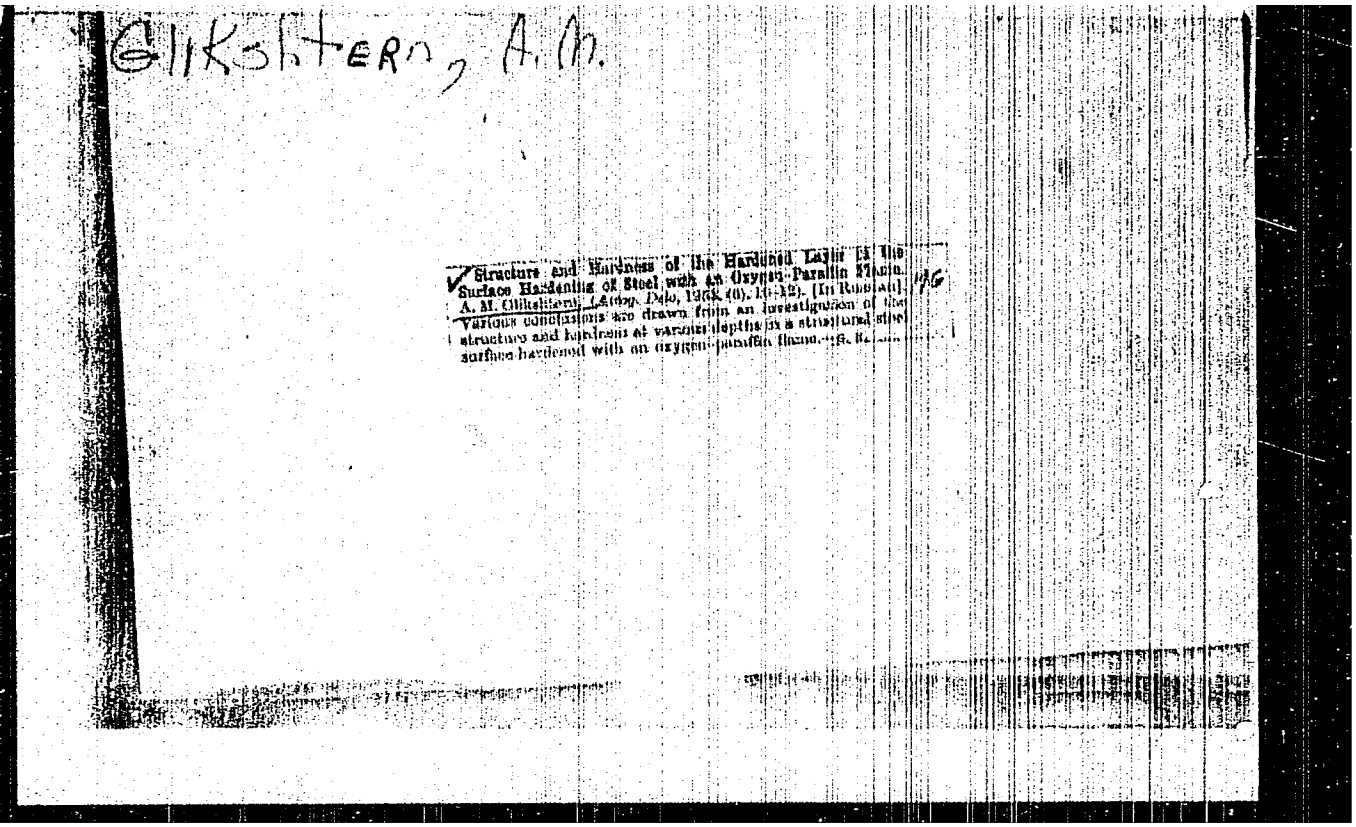
"Avtogen Delo" No 9, p 13

Studies heating effectiveness of oxygen-kerosene flame depending on thickness of heated metal and on speed of flame shifting along metal surface. Heating effectiveness considerably increases with increase of metal thickness to 15 mm. Further

232T78

increase of thickness has no significant effect. Effect of flame shifting is at its max in range of speeds from 0 to 200 mm/min. Both relationships are similar to those obtained for oxyacetylene flame.

232T78



GILKSHTERN, A. M.

Structure and Hardness of the Hardened Layer in the Surface Hardening of Steel with an Oxygen-Paraffin Flame. A. M. Gilkshtern. Metalloved. i Obrab. Metallov, 1958, No. 10, pp. 10-12. [In Russian]

Various conclusions are drawn from an investigation of the structure and hardness at various depths in a structural steel surface-hardened with an oxygen-paraffin flame.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410002-3"

GLIKSHTERN, A.M.

Conditions for the stability of an oxygen-kerosene flame used for casehardening. Nauch. zap. Od. ped. inst. [illegible]:[illegible]-101 '61. ([illegible] 18:[illegible])

GLIKSHTEYN, M.D., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby.

Determining the relation between bodies of water and sources of contamination. Voen.-med.zhur. no.12:45 D '55 (MIRA 12:1)
(WATER--POLLUTION)

GLIKSHTEYN, M.D.

Intravenous drip infusion of drugs. Med.sestra 17 no.5:22-24 My'58
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy (stantsiya Vavilovo Ufimskoy zheleznoy dorogi).
(INJECTIONS, INTRAVENOUS)

GLIKSHTEYN, M.D. (st.Vavilovo)

Combined novocaine and vitamin B_1 therapy in hypertension.
Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:79 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(HYPERTENSION) (NOVOCAINE) (THIAMINE)

GLIKSHTEYN, M.D.

Some peculiarities of postvaccinal seizures in brucellosis. Kaz. med. zhur. no. 4:60-61 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz Ob"yedinennoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy st. Vavilovo (nachal'nik - V.D. Aref'yeva) Ufimskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(BRUCELLOSIS)

ACC NR: AP7007062

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/003/0375/0375

AUTHOR: Trifel', M. S.; Gliksbteyn, Ye. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Conference on the protection of hydrotechnical installations in fresh waters from corrosion

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 375

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, corrosion protection, scientific conference, corrosion rate, corrosion inhibitor, surface active agent, protective coating, hydroelectric power plant

SUB CODE: 11

ABSTRACT: The VSNTO (All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies), AzSNTO (Azerbaydzhan Council of Scientific and Technical Societies), the "Gidromorneft'" institute and the Volga GES (Hydroelectric Power Station) imeni V. I. Lenin held an interdepartmental scientific and technical conference to generalize domestic experience on the protection of the metals in hydrotechnical installations in fresh waters from corrosion. This conference was held in Baku on 16-20 November 1965.

Corrosion of hydrotechnical installations is most intensive in the underwater zone and has a periodic character, sharply dying out in winter but intensifying in summer. The average corrosion rate of metal specimens at the Volga GES reaches 0.4 mm/year but in corrosion pits it amounts to 2.53 mm/year.

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7007062

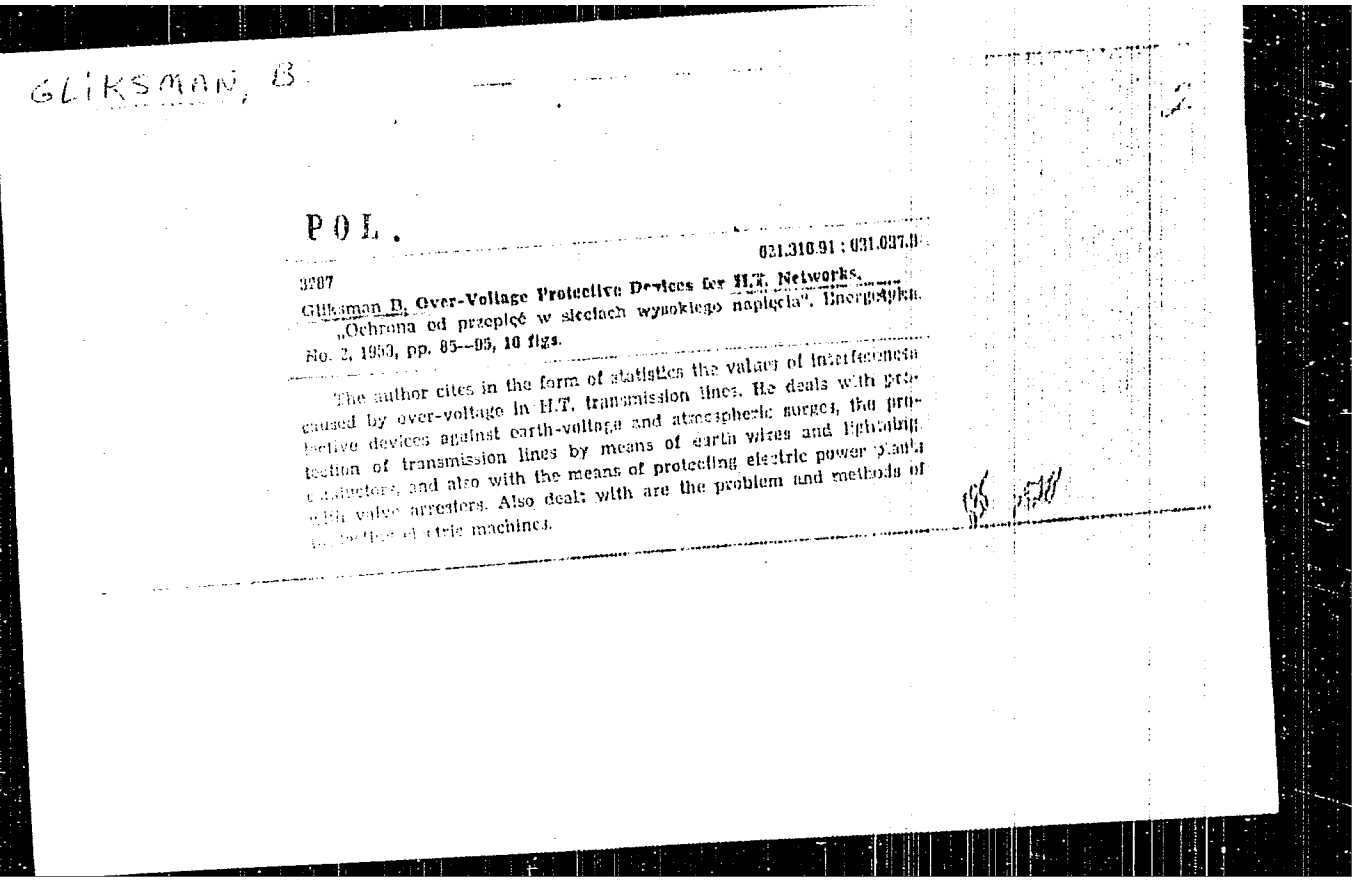
A unique method providing the most effective prevention of corrosion in underwater zone and not requiring systematic repaintings is electrochemical protection. Ye. P. Shtern and V. F. Shabaldina (Volga GES) presented the results of the two-year operation of cathodic protection which indicated the exceedingly high effectiveness of this method.

Data were presented on new paint materials which permit a considerable increase in protection with the aid of coatings; results were presented on the studies of the mechanism of action and the effectiveness of operation of zinc-containing protective paints and paints which have special inhibitors and surface-active agents in their composition and can be applied on wet metal surfaces.

Questions of the possibility of preventing cavitation corrosion failures of turbine blades and finishes by using new cavitation steels as well as with the aid of electrochemical protection were discussed in detail.

A developing program of works in the introduction of highly effective methods of corrosion protection in the operation of hydrotechnical installations was outlined in a conference resolution adopted jointly with representatives of the Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification USSR and other interested departments. [JPRS: 36,902]

Card 2/2



GLIKSMAN, B.

POL.

621.316.91 : 621.037.3

3207

Glikaman B. **Over-Voltage Protective Devices for H.T. Networks.**

„Ochrona od przepięć w sieciach wysokiego napięcia". Energetyka.

No. 2, 1953, pp. 85--95, 10 figs.

The author cites in the form of statistics the value of interferences caused by over-voltage in H.T. transmission lines. He deals with protective devices against earth-voltage and atmospheric surges, the protection of transmission lines by means of earth wires and lightning conductors, and also with the means of protecting electric power plants with valve arresters. Also dealt with are the problem and methods of [illegible] electric machines.

GLIKSMAN, B.

POL.

621.315.1.004.5

3282

Gliksman B., Gzylewski J., Krawiec J., Matulko A., Popławski A.

Work on Live H.T. Overhead Conductor Lines, Part 1.

„Praca pod napięciem na liniach napowietrznych wysokich napięć" Cz. 1. Energetyka. No. 6, 1953, pp. 272—277, 7 figs.

The authors discuss the problem of carrying out work under high tension, without interrupting the supply of electricity to industrial and individual consumers. Such work done by teams from high schools of Engineering and the Electrotechnics Institute has resulted in compiling methods of insulation prophylactics and designing appliances which allow for work in progress on live conductors. Leading achievements include the cleaning of insulators on 110 kV and 60 kV lines. Detailed description of equipment and detergents, and method of carrying out the operations.

65 1911

GILBERMAN B.

621.315.17

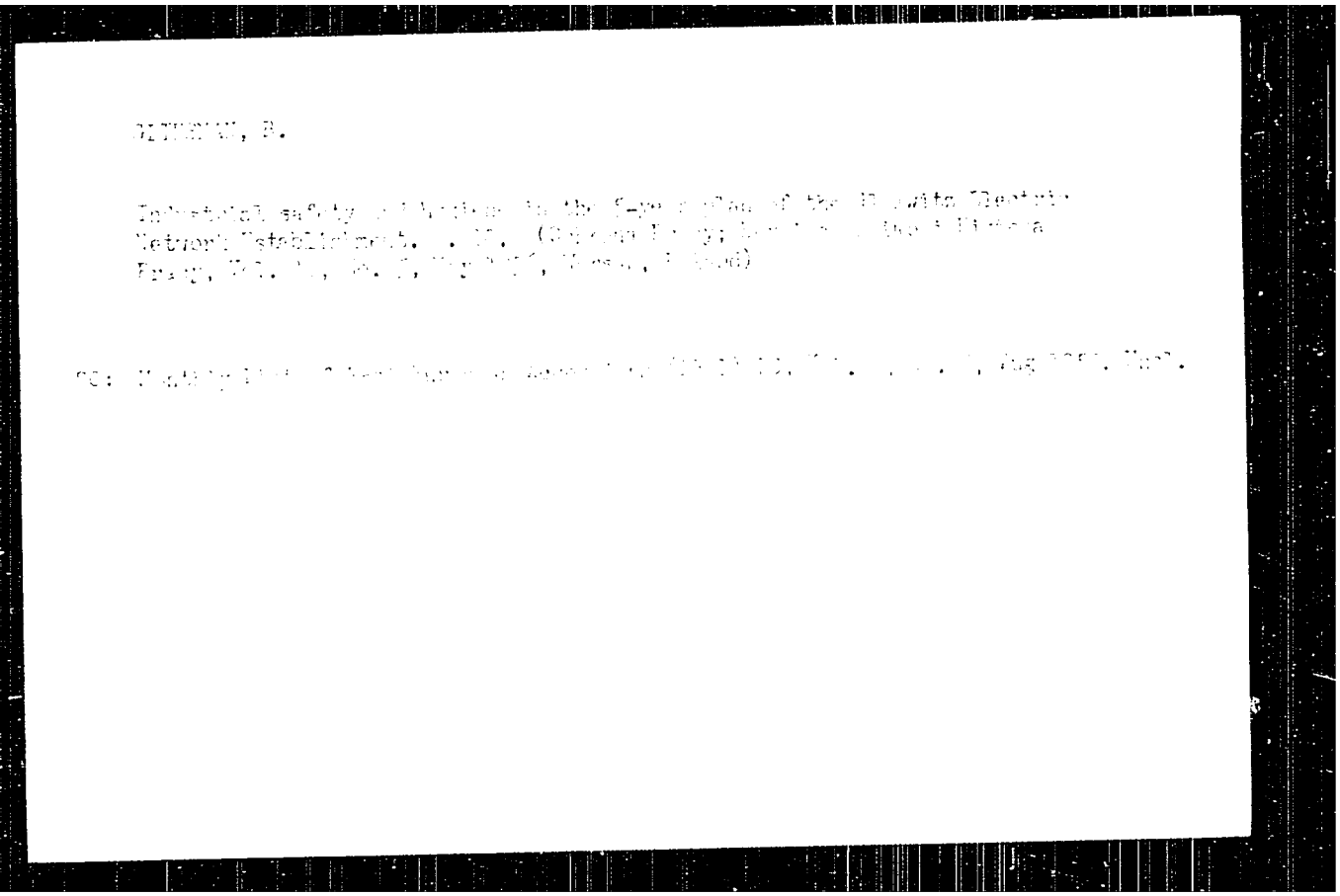
2718. Hot line work on high-voltage overhead lines, B. Gilberman, J. Gawrowski, J. Kuszewski, A. M[illegible]rek and A. Poniat[illegible]. *Energetyka* [Katowice] 8, No. 1, 26-31 (1954) In Polish.

Equipment and methods for replacement of [illegible] conductors, overhead ground wires, insulator strings and structures are described for lines up to 110 kV. As an alternative to the hot-stick method, linemen work at line potential while standing on a [illegible] insulated platform. No current can flow through a lineman [illegible] a jumper is installed between the conductor and a metal mat on which he stands. Work on [illegible] affected phase, while others are [illegible]d, [illegible] hot line work at a lower potential unless this phase [illegible] adequately [illegible] grounded.

J. Lukaszewicz

GLIKSMAN, B.

2619. OPERATION OF HIGH VOLTAGE OVERHEAD LINES IN AREAS WITH HEAVILY POLLUTED ATMOSPHERE. Gliksman, B. (Energetyka (Power, Poland), 1955, vol. 9, (5), 305-314). The amount of dust in the atmosphere of the Silesian industrial region has doubled during the last 5 years; the dust is now being deposited at an average rate of 0.25-5 g /sq.m day. This phenomenon, assisted by a strong fog, has been the cause of severe breakdowns in 110 and 60 kV transmission systems. An analysis was made of damages caused during the winter 1953/4 to various types of suspension insulators and conductors, 10-30 years old. Greater reliability in operation was achieved by using anti-fog insulators, reinforcing the insulation and periodically cleaning the insulators. B.A.



GLIKSMAN, B.

Repair and exploitation in establishments of electric networks in the Soviet Union. p. 39.

ENERGETYKA. (Ministerstwo Gornictwa i Energetyki oraz Stowarzyszenie Elektrykow Polskich) Bytom, Poland
Vol. 13, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
uncla.

GLIKSMAN, Boleslaw, mgr., inz.

The thermal power station Porto Corsini of the Societa Adriatica di Elettricita. Energetyka Pol 15 no.12:379-382 D '61.

(Italy—Electric power plants)

GLIKSMAN, Ye.

Showcases, montages, and clippings as aids to the agitator. Blok. agit.ved.transp. no.8:19-24 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

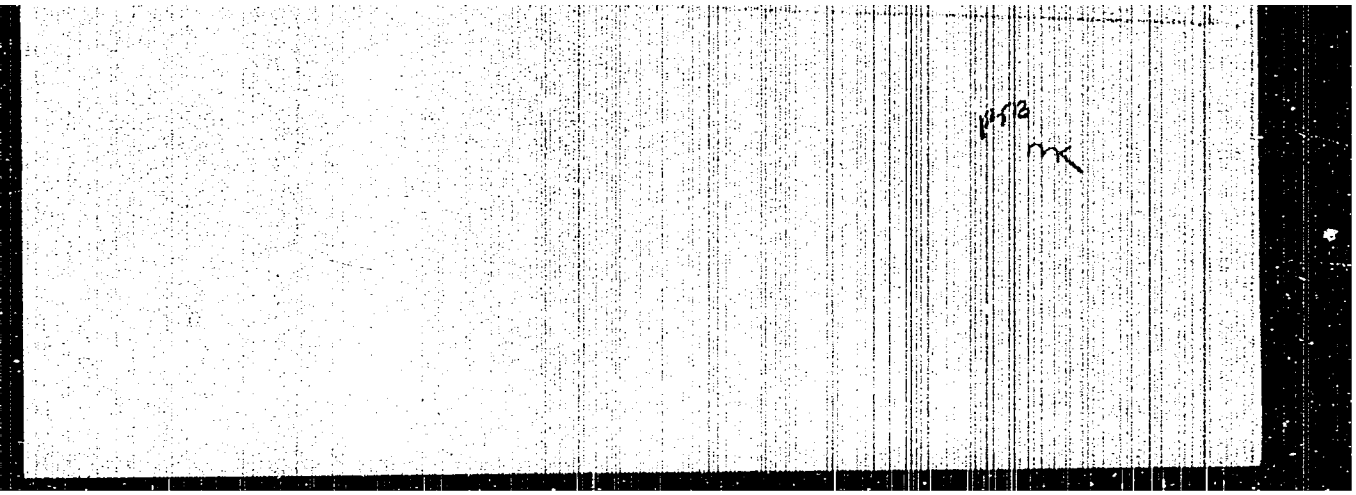
1.Zaveduyushchiy partiynoy bibliotekoy Rizhskogo sudostroitel'no--sudoremontnogo zavoda.
(Visual education)

GLIKSON, A-Ya.

9

Increasing the yield of chromium from chromium ore in the production of ferrochrome containing no carbon. S. I. Khitrik and A. Ya. Glikson. *Teoriya Prakt. Met.* 12, No. 1, 21-3 (1940); cf. C. A. 35, 715[4]. To increase the yield of Cr in the production of [illegible] ferrochrome, the ratio CaO : SiO_2 was increased from 1.15-1.2 to 1.5-1.6. This decreased the content of Cr_2O_3 in the slag from 8-10% to 4%. The yield of Cr from the ore increased from [illegible] to 85.6%. The compn. of the Cr ore was SiO_2 6.12, Cr_2O_3 45.11, CaO 2.64, MgO 21.78, FeO 12.71, Al_2O_3 12.88%; loss on ignition was 1.26%. The lime contained SiO_2 1.80, CaO 90.16, MgO 1.16, and FeO + Al_2O_3 1.20%; loss on ignition was [illegible]. The ferrochrome contained [illegible] 70.8, Fe 22.52, Ca 1.14, Mg 0.26 and Al 2.58%, and loss on ignition was 1.3%. The content of Cr_2O_3 in the slag varied between 2.22 and 5.38 (av. 3.77%) and that of [illegible] between 0.33 and 2.31%. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



GLIKSON, I.

First results. Zhil.kom. khoz. 11 no.2:14 F '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik elektroinspektsii tresta "Moselektrotrans."
(Moscow—Electric power distribution)
(Moscow—Transportation)

ALEKSEYEV, A.F.; BORISENKO, A.P.; GLIKSON, V.I.; GROMOVA, N.F.; KRASOVSKAYA, A.I.; NOVIKOVA, N.N.; OVCHAROVA, A.I.; KHVOYNIK, P.I.; CHURAKOV, V.P.; SHASTITKO, V.M.; GEORGIYEV, Ye.S., red.; SHIL'DKRUT, V.A., red.; LEVCHUK, K.V., red.; LEKANOVA, I.S., tekhn.red.

[Prices on the world capitalistic market; a handbook] TSeny mirovogo kapitalisticheskogo rynka; spravochnik. Moskva, Vneshtorgizdat, 1958. 391 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut. (Prices)

GLIMBOTSKIY, Ye.P., agronom

Mechanical ventilation of oilseeds in oil mills of the Ukrainian Office of Vegetable Oils and Fats. Masl.-zhir.prom. 20 no.4:7-8 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Ukrglavzhirmaslo.
(Oilseeds)

GLIMBOTSKIY, Ye.P., agronom.

For high yields and oil content of sunflower seeds. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.5:9-10 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Urzglavraszhirmaslo.
(Sunflower seed)

GLIMBOTSKIY, Ye.P.

Republic conference of leaders of agriculture of the Ukraine.
Masl.-zhir. prom. 25 no.6:46-47 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Ukraine--Agriculture--Congresses)